

Berries Up and Apples Down

That is the way B.C. fruit yields look—Spring has been backward as elsewhere

By CHAS. L. SHAW

THE call has gone out again for harvest workers for British Columbia farms. The need is critical, but it is expected that as in other wartime years it will be met, even though it may call upon all the resourcefulness that farmers can muster, as well as the full co-operation of employment agencies.

A total of 19,000 temporary workers is this year's requirement for the farms of the west coast province. Most of them will be placed in the Okanagan orchard country, although a large quota will also be assigned to the Fraser Valley, Vancouver Island and other important agricultural areas.

The strawberry and raspberry crops in the Fraser Valley are expected to be about 25 per cent greater than last season, which means that 600 pickers will be needed early in the season, with another 900 as the season progresses. Most of the pickers will be women, but haying and pea-threshing are chores which only men can satisfactorily handle as a general rule, and the Fraser Valley is calling for from 250 to 300 men for that purpose.

The Greater Vancouver area will have to send about 300 men and women to assist workers obtained locally in the Okanagan. They will start immediately, thinning out tree fruit. Then they will begin picking cherries, then peaches and apricots and finally apples.

Reduced Apple Prospects

Few people expected that last year's bumper crop of apples would be duplicated in 1945, and the latest estimate is that the harvest will be 20 to 25 per cent less than the whopping 8,000,000 boxes packed last season. However, the general feeling is that almost as many apple harvesters will be required as in 1944.

The Okanagan cherry crop will come along early in July, and will probably be about the same as last year in volume. The peaches will be ready for picking early in August, with the estimate for a heavier crop than last season. Apricots harvested about the same time, will be more abundant.

Generally speaking, weather conditions have been unfavorable for farming operations in British Columbia with the first really warm weather commencing after mid-July. Up till then had been frequent showers.

Meanwhile the province is going right ahead providing additional communities, connection is being made in the mainland. The government of the province is going to them.



brief case will be a wide assortment of data bearing on the road's past, present and future potentialities. If he can make a sale to one or both of the present transcontinental railroad systems, well and good; the P.G.E. is for sale. But if no such deal can be made, the government will probably proceed on its own account to extend the road north from Quesnel to Prince George and thence into the Peace River country, where it will automatically fall heir to the development of the famous agricultural production there and to the adjacent coal fields, which are said

to be of very great extent, with deposits equalling in quality the best Pennsylvania coal.

The P.G.E. is paying its way now, on an operating basis, but it is still encumbered with debt and until some financial adjustment can be made it will continue to be a serious economic problem to the government. The government adopted the P.G.E. back in the days of World War I when the contractors went bankrupt. The government held the bonds, so there was no alternative. Since then the P.G.E. policy has been of a rather makeshift description, and no attempt has been made to extend the road either north or south. Premier Hart believes that the P.G.E. may yet fulfill its destiny as a developer of the interior of British Columbia, but he feels that this should really be the job of established railway companies rather than the provincial government.

Unlike some other western leaders, Mr. Hart is not imbued with the idea of socialized control in connection with the P.G.E. His views stem partly from the fact that development of the interior while the province is excellent.

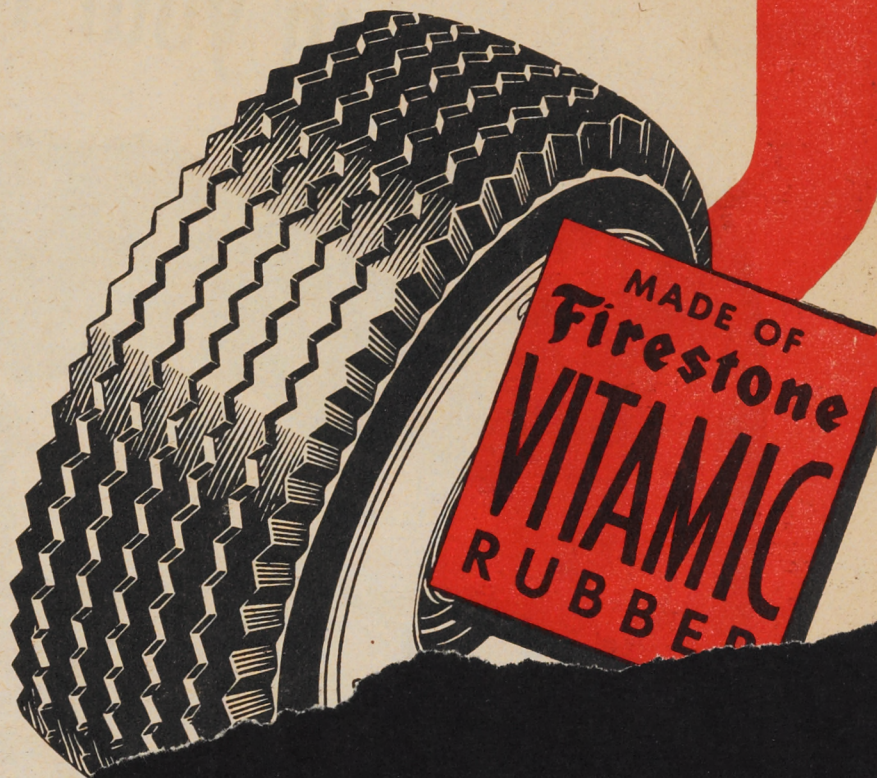
THREE DAY LOAN

Firestone

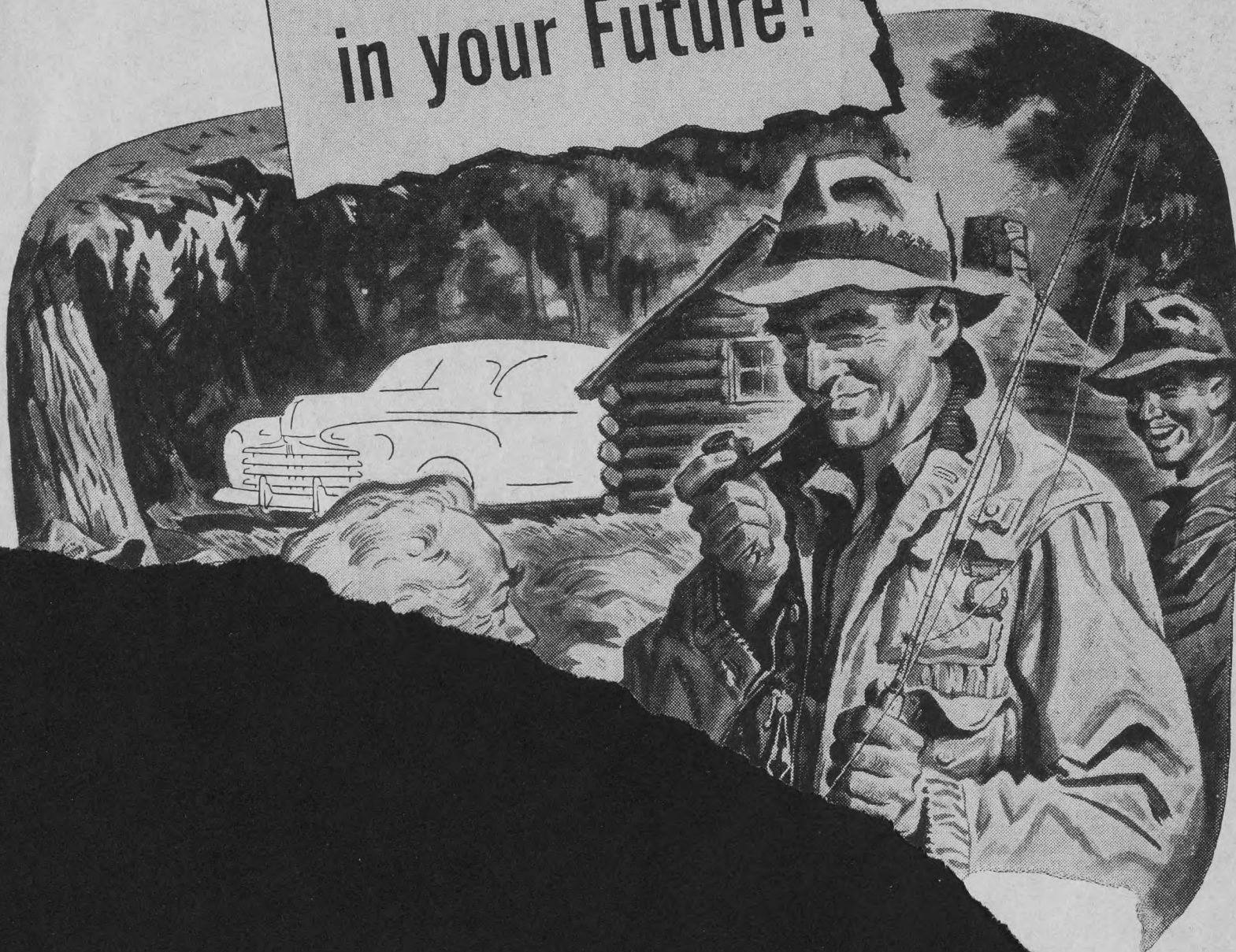
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THE Marches Past

THE Country GUIDE

The Charter

THE San Francisco Conference met to draw up a charter for a World Security Organization. It had the draft prepared by the Great Powers at Dumbarton Oaks as its guide. For eight weeks the conference of the Allied Nations worked on the charter. Now it is ready for signing by the Allied Nations. It must first be adopted by Britain, the U.S., Russia, France and China and by at least half of the remaining 45 nations. The original copy will be deposited in the Archives of the U.S. Government at Washington and authenticated copies in English, Russian, French, Spanish and Chinese will be supplied to the participating nations. The Charter takes 11 columns of newspaper space for those who want to know all the details. For those who want just the general principles, this synopsis has been prepared:

Security Council—Its 11 members, including the Big Five, will have the main responsibility to see that peace is kept, and order out force if necessary.

General Assembly—All the United Nations will be represented in this "town meeting of the world." The assembly can discuss international problems and make recommendations to the council.

Economic and Social Council—Its 18 members can investigate and make recommendations about the world's economic and human welfare troubles in order to stamp out the roots of war.

International Court of Justice—Disputing nations can take their legal arguments to court, where a panel of 15 judges from as many countries may settle the quarrels peacefully and by rules of justice.

Military Staff Committee—Under the security council, it will make strategic plans for throwing United Nations armed might against any aggressor.

Trusteeship Council—Under the general assembly, it is responsible for internationally held dependent areas throughout the world which are outside of the strategic class.

Just Retribution

THE fighting forces have done more than win the war in Europe. They have sought out, apprehended and delivered up all the chief architects of aggressive war known to be alive. Now it is up to the Allied governments to see that justice is done. Assurances that the trials of the criminals will not be hampered by legalistic hairsplitting, or diverted by precedent, are not wanting. An eminent jurist, Mr. Justice Jackson, who will be chief counsel for the United States at the trials, has made a report to the president. He points out that the Nazi leaders cannot be tried for breaches of the laws of war. They did not commit crimes, in most cases, against specific persons or at specific locations. But he shows that aggressive war itself is contrary to law. Acts com-

mitted in pursuit of the national interest in an unjustified war are therefore not exempt. If this loophole is closed, the net of justice will close around the higher ups among the human fiends whose hands drip with blood though they may never have pulled a trigger or adjusted a noose during the whole course of the war.

India's Tangled Skein

THE story is told that an American officer in India came down one morning looking haggard and aged. He explained that he had had a bad night. He had had an awful dream. He had dreamt that the British had pulled out of India and had left it in the lap of the United States.

The Cripps pilgrimage to India in 1942 was fruitless. The Japs were squatting at the back door of India and likely to break it in any week. The Indian Nationalists were saying, give us liberty or we won't fight. Cripps came with the proposal that if India would participate fully in the war, Dominion status would be granted immediately after it was won. The constitution was to be drawn up by an Indian conference, subject only to the provision that India would recognize the British crown and each Indian State would decide for itself whether or not it would come into the federation.

The proposal was rejected, due to divisions among the Indians themselves. The great stumbling block was the retention by Britain, for the duration, of the control and direction of the defenses of India, in other words, Wavell was not

to be put under Nehru nor the vast pacifist or non-militant Hindu majority given control of the army containing a large proportion of Moslems. There were numerous other complications.

Now another offer has been made and it has been accepted. It is a concession toward Indian self government. The Cripps offer of Dominion status remains open. In the meantime a great change is offered in the Viceroy's Council, which is the governing body of British India. The new council would be entirely Indian with the exception of the Viceroy and the Defense Minister, but the Viceroy would retain the veto power. Nominations would be made by a conference of Indian leaders representing all parties. From this list the Viceroy would choose the councillors.

Gandhi advised the Indian leaders to accept the proposals and they met at Simla on June 25. He did not participate in the conference as he is not now the leader of the Congress Party. The old difficulties between Hindu and Moslem cropped up again. As the month closed the conference was deadlocked.

The Polish Nightmare

RUSSIA certainly came out on top in the trials of the arrested Poles in Moscow. What happened was this: At Yalta the Big Three agreed on the boundaries of Poland and compromised on broadening the Warsaw government to include democratic members. On April 6 the Polish government-in-exile reported that 16 prominent Poles had disappeared. Another source reported that the vanished men had been invited to Moscow to discuss the composition of the new Warsaw government. Mystery obscured events until Molotov disclosed at San Francisco that the men had been arrested. Eden went off the deep end by saying that they were exactly the type of men that should be consulted about the new government. About the middle of May Stalin denied that the men had been invited to Moscow and said that they had been arrested as diversionists in the rear of the Red Army.

Then came the thunderclap. When the trials opened it was found that the accused men had made confessions. The highest ranking among the accused, General Okulicki, declared: "My one great mistake, I know now, was my distrust of the Soviet Union. . . . I consider myself guilty of carrying out propaganda against the Soviet Union." He got the maximum sentence, ten years.

The charges were, helping to plan a Western block, including Germany and Poland, to fight Russia in "the forthcoming war"; sabotage, and armed resistance by the Exile Government's wing of the Polish underground against the Red Army, in which one platoon fought alongside the Germans. Four were exonerated and the others got from four months to ten years.

Meanwhile negotiations were going on in Moscow regarding the new government set-up. It was agreed that Osobka-Morawski, premier of the Warsaw group, should be president. Mikolajczyk, former head of the Government in Exile, a moderate, will be vice-president. The cabinet offices are distributed among the different political groups. This means that the recognition of Britain and the United States will be transferred to the new provisional Warsaw government. It will hold office until an election can be held.

The Cost

UP to the end of May the casualties suffered by Canadian army, navy and airforce, were 102,954. Of these 37,964 were dead and 2,866 missing, together, 40,830. The wounded would therefore be 62,124.

The Canadian Annual Review of 1919 gave the Canadian casualties of World War I as 62,928 dead and missing and 149,709 wounded, altogether 212,637.

The war in Asia is still to finish and the full cost cannot be reckoned until after it is over. In the reckoning, however, the comparative population of Canada in the last war period and this one should be taken into the account. There are about half as many more people in Canada now as then.

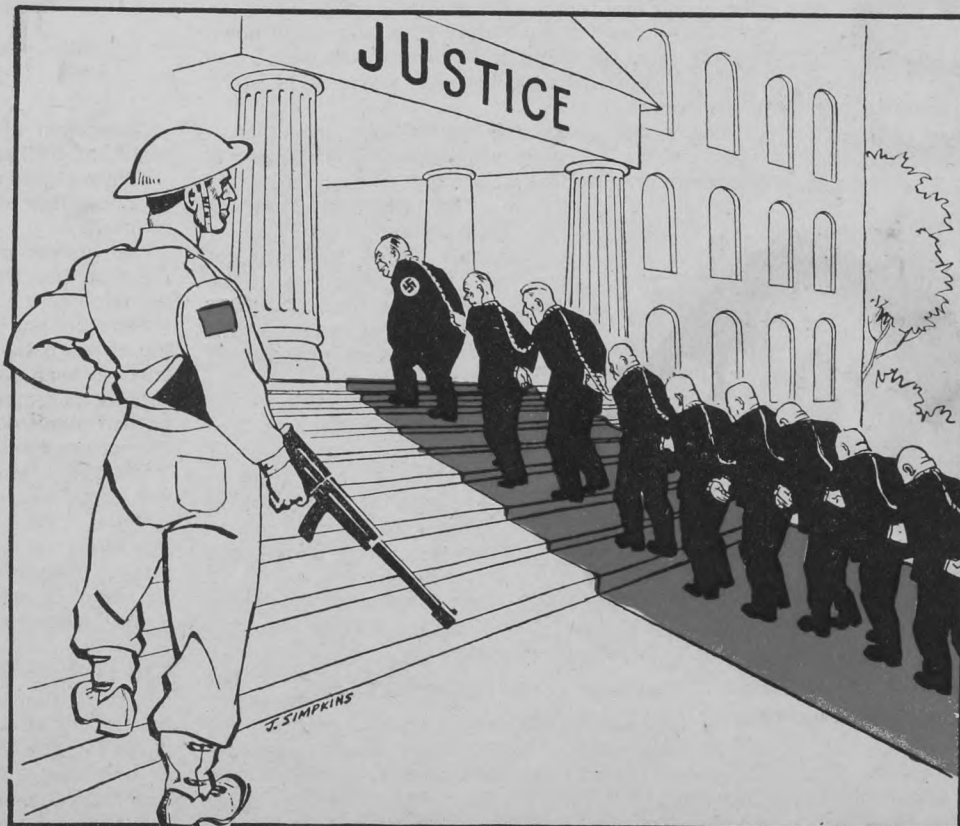
On this comparison the sacrifice in this war, to equal the sacrifice in the last one, would be about as follows: Dead, 93,000; wounded, 225,000; total, 318,000. Under no foreseeable circumstances will the War in Asia bring the casualties up to this figure.

When the final tallies are made they will show that in treasure, the cost to Canada will be many times greater in this war than in the last one. The sacrifice of young manhood the last war, was much greater proportionately than in this.

Fascist Spain and Ditto Argentina

THE San Francisco Conference excluded Spain from the assembly of the World Security Organization. Franco did not declare war on the Axis powers. He is harboring several thousand German evacuees, not penniless fugitives—many of them were former big industrialists and financiers, without whose assistance Hitler would never have been anything but a ranting street corner rabble rouser. Right now they are hatching schemes for the reconstruction of German industry in preparation for a third attempt to dominate the world.

What logical argument can be advanced against admitting Spain which could not be, with equal soundness, urged against admitting the Argentine is hard to see from this latitude. The Argentine is run by a pro-German gang of Fascists if ever there was one. Their declaration of war when the fighting was all but over was an underhand trick to gain admission to the San Francisco Conference and the assembly of the World Security Organization. Their record in the war was one of covert and open sympathy and assistance to the Axis and of hostility to the Allies whenever and wherever they could be extended. Canada has reason to be proud that there was at least one man in the Canadian delegation who spoke and voted against admitting them. That man was M. J. Coldwell. Orchids to Mr. Coldwell.



The fighting man has done his share.

PART III.



ACK MEAD had been in Sam's Place two days when Jerry returned from Minneapolis on his way back to camp. Jerry had to wait for a freight train and found his father at a table in the rear.

"When did you come out?" he asked in surprise. "Anything happened up there?"

"I was here 'most as quick as you were," Jack retorted sullenly.

Jerry was tired, worried, needed sleep. His father's statement and attitude were amazing, but they also angered him. He was about to retort when Jack leaned across the table.

"And here I stay!" he declared with his usual aggressiveness but, as Jerry noted, with a touch of something else. "When you want to log, come around and see me. I'll be with you. But if you're going to mix a dress suit and a fool girl with your business I'm through. If you'd kept clear of them we'd be driving now and nobody to bother us with this law business."

Jerry did not comment. That other note in his father's voice troubled him. He could not understand it.

"Another thing," Jack continued. "If you're goin' to log you got to fight! It's no dress suit game. If you're trying to keep your face pretty for this city girl, all right. That's your business, and it ain't none of mine. Why—why, you was a man before you started galavantin' around with her! And now you let a jack pine eater talk you down. If she wants you that way, go ahead. Me, I'm through."

The aggressiveness had faded, or had lost its sincerity, and that other note became more distinct. Jerry was so dumfounded by what it seemed to be he could only stare.

Jack turned away to look out of a window. The movement, his posture, a certain dropping and dejectedness, confirmed Jerry's surmise, and pity held him silent.

It was not exactly jealousy, Jerry knew. The starved heart of a lonely man had unfolded to wrap itself about a son and now in the first ecstasy of it the son seemed to be slipping away. It was a yearning, a fear, a bit of panic and helplessness; but Jerry knew better than to make the slightest attempt to explain.

Nor could he. Like his father, words were difficult things in such matters. Action was a truer and more vivid means of expression. "All right," he said. "I've seen Jackson. He's against getting rough. I gave him two days, till tomorrow night, to work it his way."

Jerry arose and started away. "I'm catching a freight tonight," he said.

Jack did not speak or look around.

AT midnight Jerry entered the little station, a one-room shack, from which his tote road ran to the camps. After making arrangements to have any telegrams sent out to him immediately he was about to leave when a man burst in.

"Hurry up, you!" the newcomer shouted at the station agent. "Get off a message to the sheriff. Quick!"

"You'll have to write it out," he was told.

"You write it. I'm all in. Run all the way from Bear Lake. You ready? 'Sheriff Martin, Deer Meadow. Mead sluicing logs. Claytons disappeared. Believed murdered. No sign of Deputy Jessup. Evans, Jenks and I attacked by Mead's crew and thrown into river. I got ashore and hid in brush until after dark. Believe Evans and Jenks drowned. Three hundred river drivers there. Better bring troops.' Sign it Mason."

"When did all this happen?" Jerry asked.

"About six o'clock tonight," Mason answered excitedly. "The three of us went up there to help Jessup. He and the homesteader's family were gone. Been



done away with, I guess. Fifty or sixty lumberjacks tackled us and threw us into the sluiceway. There's sure going to be hell popping up there. The only way to handle those Meads is to shoot 'em first and talk afterwards."

"You fellows do any shooting?"

"Shooting! We didn't have a chance. And three against three hundred!"

Jerry did not ask further questions. Mason was badly scared and excited, and in any event the harm had been done. Jerry turned and went out, stumbled through the darkness to the tote road and on toward camp. It had been his intention to get a few hours' sleep before going on. Now he must find out what really had happened.

Dawn had come when he reached the dam. The place was deserted. Clayton's barricade lay in a tangled heap beneath the embankment. Many of the logs had been sluiced. A big rollway at the first bend of the river had been broken out, was gone.

As Jerry stood there Sandy McKillop came down the trail from the camp and out on to the dam.

"Crew's coming," were his only words as he stood beside Jerry.

"What's been happening here?" Jerry demanded.

"Sluiced six or seven million yesterday. Would 'a' been more only we had a little jam down-river."

"But Clayton! That log fort of his?"

"Oh, him! The lads got to fussin' around with the anchor line from the head-works. It got caught in his little crib and yanked it off the dam."

"Hurt any of them?"

"No, but we didn't take no chances. Thought it would be a good thing to have a doctor examine them so we took all four up to Camp 4 where they could be quiet and rest easy."

Jerry looked at the deputy sheriff's star on Sandy's suspender.

"How about the three that came last night?" he asked.

"Oh, those lads! There was an accident, sort of. The boys quit work and come up to hear what the deputies had to say. Must have been twelve—fifteen of 'em. They was so anxious to hear they crowded a little too close and the three deputies went into the sluiceway, guns and stars and all. Course, the boys tried

THE STORY THUS FAR

JERRY MEAD, son of Jack Mead, otherwise known as "Hell And High Water" went to Minneapolis, to get assurance of the \$60,000 fund he needed to develop the Perkins' timber limit. He had a good deal of his father's fighting courage and through the help of Joe Dean, owner-manager of a large mill, he got what he went after. There he met Joe Dean's niece, Glory Armstrong, and saved her life in a runaway. The friendship so suddenly made between the young riverman and the millionaire's daughter, deepened into love. Glory's mother, Ann Armstrong, had other plans for her beautiful daughter and in those plans figured Hobart Billings, general manager of the Gopher Lumber Company. When Mrs. Armstrong discerned that matters might become serious between the two young people, she decided that she, her husband and Glory would spend the winter abroad. Hobart Billings too had plans that centered on Glory and the Perkins' timber rights. But Jerry had beat him on one score in the first round. Hobart was willing to play a waiting game and to have his turn later. He was to meet the Armstrong family in Paris.

When Jerry went back to the Swift he had a

new and strong reason for fulfilling his contract of fifty million feet of lumber. Glory and he had declared their love. He wanted to establish himself in business. A new warm companionship had grown between Jack and his son and as a working team backed by the loyalty of their working crews, no task seemed too big for them. But shortly difficulties mounted before them. Creditors who had been co-operative at first, started calling in their accounts, demanded payment of what had already been advanced and would grant no further credit. A disgruntled worker located a homestead within the limit, asked higher prices for the logs cut and built a dam across the sluice. The Perkins estate became tangled with the new heirs. Glory, writing Jerry from Europe, was uneasy because of the news of his difficulties. She knew of the forces working against him. They were powerful. The Mead crews were willing to tangle with Clayton, the homesteader and his friends who were armed. Jerry afraid of legal steps backed away from an open fight and so earned the distrust of the men and his father. Things looked black indeed for their chances of getting the logs out on schedule and in sufficient number.

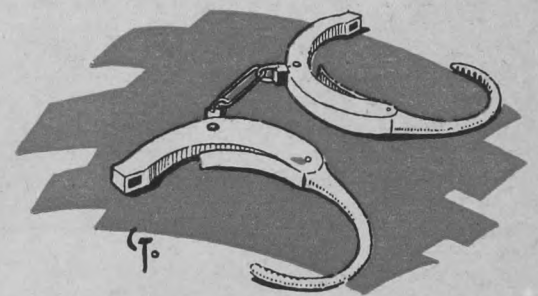
hard to get 'em out, and they did, all except one. He got ashore on the other side and run. The others—well, we didn't want 'em to catch cold so we took 'em to Camp 3. Their clothes are drying now at Camp 1. Ought to be ready to

wear in three-four days."

Jerry made no comment. He heard the sound of footsteps behind him and turned to see the men coming to work. Sandy lifted the sluice gate. The drivers took their pike poles and ran out on to the logs.

"Can't finish here today, can we?" Jerry shouted above the roar of the water.

"Most of it," Sandy decided after a survey of the logs in the lake.



"Keep 'em at it. The sheriff will be here before night and he'll bring enough men to stop us this time."

"We got quite a few men ourselves," Sandy observed. "These logs are nothing to get killed over," Jerry retorted.

"No, maybe not. But your dad never had a drive hung on him yet and his crew sort o' feels like he shouldn't now."

Jerry did not reply. A good many things were flashing through his mind. He wanted to fight. He had tried to keep cool, to play the game along the lines Billings had dictated, to win out by doing everything he had planned despite the strenuous opposition and the nature of it.

"Besides," Sandy added after a pause, "your feet's wet. Might as well get in all over."

Yet it wasn't that which decided Jerry, nor was it any reference to his father's record or thought of his father's last speech, but a sentence in the last letter he had received from Glory.

"And when you get him down, give him the 'corks'."

HE knew he wouldn't be getting Billings down by openly fighting the county officials. He would only be sticking his head into the noose Billings had prepared for him. But he was in the right in this thing, he was being attacked in a sneaking, vicious manner, and what Glory really meant was to fight to win.

"I'm going up to camp for some breakfast and a snooze," he said to Sandy. "I'll be back around first

lunch time. And those logs—I guess we can count on finishing the sluicing by tomorrow noon."

Sandy's eyes twinkled as he turned back to the sluice gate. A little later he walked out on the logs in the lake.

"Sheriff's going to bring a fair sized bunch up to-day," he observed to one of Jack's own crew. "And the young lad—well, he's got something out of his system, whatever it was."

"He's slow in getting started is all, that Jerry."

"No, he just starts different. No wild swings, throwing fists all over the place. He punches straight, and mighty hard."

Jerry returned to the dam at ten o'clock, watched the progress of the work for a while and then struck through the woods to the tote road, down which he walked for a mile. At a point where he had a clear view ahead for some distance he sat down behind a thicket and waited. An hour later eight men appeared around a bend. Each carried a rifle. Jerry took a seat on a windfall close to the road and hidden by some brush.

A few minutes later the leader of the eight shied quickly to the side of the road and swung his rifle in front of him. Jerry stared at him in silence. The others, plainly uneasy, came forward cautiously until they saw the unarmed motionless figure on the log.

Jerry looked them all over coolly before he spoke.

"Which one of you is Martin?"

"I'm Martin," the biggest replied. "What you want?"

He was big but flabby, and most obviously suffering from the long and evidently unaccustomed tramp from the railroad. Jerry sized him up immediately as a blusterer with nothing back of his bluster, just as he had decided that the others were lumberjacks and farmers drafted for a service they did not greatly relish.

"I'd like to talk to you a minute," Jerry said as he arose and stepped back.

"Talk to me here," the sheriff retorted. "What you want?"

"It would be better if we talked this over between us," Jerry answered quietly.

The sheriff hesitated and Jerry added. "It'll take only a minute."

They walked down the road together until out of earshot. "How far do you think Billings is going to back you up?" Jerry asked, and instantly he was rewarded by a widening of Sheriff Martin's eyes.

"What you talkin' about?" the sheriff blustered. "Who's Billings and who are you?"

"Billings won't show his hand unless he's forced, and he's going to be forced," Jerry continued. "Then, of course, he'll leave you flat."

"Say, what are you talkin' about?" Martin demanded.

"The whole thing's too plain. Clayton having a deputy there before there was any trouble, three more deputies coming in before they were sent for, a homestead that ain't worth the filing fees, Billings giving out a story before anything had happened, the fact that Gopher Lumber Company took a sudden interest in politics."

"Anybody can see all that, but there's more. Clayton, as he calls himself now, is letting himself in for a lot of trouble, and you along with him, when he files on this claim after proving up on another."

Martin had been waiting impatiently to break in on Jerry's swift flow of words until that last, when again his eyes widened slightly.

"Another thing," Jerry continued.

"Say, who are you?" Martin demanded belligerently. "You talk as if . . ."

Jerry had taken a quick step forward. His eyes were cold, his face hard.

"I'm Mead," he said. "None of your men's been hurt so far but I've got a hundred and twenty river pigs that's hard to hold. You go up there with that bunch of jack pine eaters and you'll be damned lucky ever to get back to the railroad. The best thing for you to do is to forget all about Bear Lake and go home."

"Threaten me, will you?" Martin exclaimed. "You are under arrest."

The fight is on between river crews and the law in the closing scene of Jerry's struggle to get logs out

by

ROBT. E. PINKERTON

ILLUSTRATED BY CLARENCE TILLENIUS



It was easy for Jerry to time his blow, and one step forward put all his weight behind it. The sheriff dropped on his face but before any of his startled deputies could act Jerry had leaped into the brush.

When he reached the dam Sandy McKillop was leaning against the sluice gate watching the logs shoot through.

"The sheriff and seven men are a mile down the road," Jerry said. "The sheriff was lying flat on his face when I left, so it ain't decided just what they'll do next."

Sandy's eyes sparkled.

"Seven, eh?" he said. "What sort?"

"Lumberjacks and farmers. They've all got rifles."

"So'd the others, and they ain't been a shot fired in this war yet. I been wonderin' if those guns is loaded."

"They will be from now on. That fellow who got away from you yesterday sent a telegram to the sheriff that you had killed Clayton and all the rest."

"He didn't wait to find out much," Sandy said. "He passed a rabbit on his way to the brush. Better get the rest of the boys up here?"

"No," Jerry decided. "I'd rather have them out of sight. The main thing is to get these logs sluiced and this drive to Swift Lake, and that's going to take men. When the sheriff comes he's going to be so scared he won't take chances, and I can't afford to have any drivers laid up or in jail."

"We can't finish sluicin' until about ten tomorrow morning."

"I know, and after that we've got to have water to get the logs out of the Bear into the Swift. If they should shut down the gate the drive's hung."

"A stick of dynamite would do the trick," Sandy suggested.

"No, we got to control this water so as to use every drop. Fifty million's a lot of logs, and the Bear's a small river."

"And that sheriff's going to feel a bit peeved when he gets here."

BOTH were silent for a time. Jerry considered several things. He saw now that he might have to spend some time in jail, but that did not bother him. Above all else, the logs must be got out, the drive must go through.

Suddenly he sprang to his feet. "Time's what counts," he said. "This sheriff's not going to take chances and what we need to do is stall him off. Get me half a dozen of those lads down the river."

Fifteen minutes later Clayton's log barricade was back to place, just as it had been, and

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CLARENCE
TILLENIUS.

After the Votes Were Counted

The Free Enterprisers won the day and now they will have to meet the challenge

By R. D. COLQUETTE



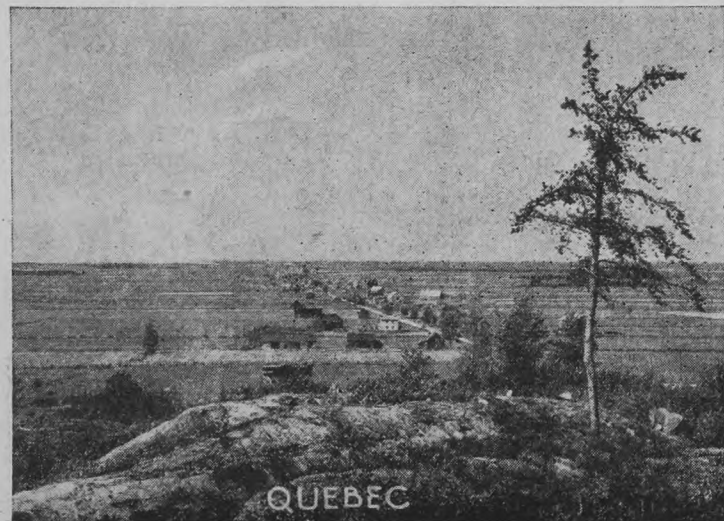
BRITISH COLUMBIA



THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES



ONTARIO



QUEBEC

WHEN the election guns began to bark there were diversions enough to keep a 24-track mind busy. The Prime Minister, P. C. House Leader Graydon and C.C.F. Leader Coldwell were at San Francisco, helping to blueprint a warless world and laying plans for political warfare at home. The Eighth Victory Loan campaign was under full steam. The world was resounding to the reverberations as Nazidom crashed to its final ruin. A provincial election was raging in Ontario, the parties charging each other with all the crimes in the dog-eared book of politics. Across Canada Jupiter Pluvius was busy, keeping the farmers off the land or destroying crop that was already in.

But the Cease Fire order went out and the roar of battle ceased in Europe. The Victory Loan went over the top. The Canadian leaders came home from San Francisco and Canada forsook her position as leader of the intermediate powers at the Conference. The tumult and the shouting in Ontario was drowned in a Tory paean of victory. Most of the farmers finally finished their seeding and reseeding. There was strangely little else to worry about in print, verbally or in silence as the voters went to the polls on June 11.

When, last spring, the party muezzins began to call the faithful, not to prayer but to action, there was some political jockeying about dates. Premier Drew's minority government had been forced to go to the country and he picked June 11 as the day for trial by combat. Prime Minister Mackenzie King countered by choosing the same date. Then the doughty Colonel advanced his date to June 4. The election in Ontario was therefore of the nature of a preliminary canter. It showed one thing. Ontarians can change their minds pretty fast. In August, 1943, the C.C.F. elected 34 members to a house of 90 and became His Majesty's loyal opposition to the Drew government. It emerged on June 4 with a bare half dozen members and minus its leader, E. B. Jolliffe.

The campaign in Ontario developed a real old-fashioned roorback, reminiscent of the days when votes could be bought for \$2.00 and a cigar each. Mr. Jolliffe thought he had found a skunk in the boathouse. He charged that Premier Drew had a secret police and a list of 16,000 people who needed watching. The list included some prominent names, including those of high church dignitaries. What they all needed watching for, or what was to be done about it, remains a mystery. But the bacon fat was then in the fire. Drew appointed a Royal Commission to ferret out the furtive facts and it will make a report, which will be duly pigeonholed, a fate which will not overtake the report of electors made on June 4.

But there was another result. The ineffable Hepburn had again come into the leadership of the Ontario Liberals. The party had tired of his political antics and in October, 1942, a clothes closet revolution had forced a cabinet shuffle. Hepburn got out, but he managed to force one Gordon Conant on the party as his

successor. Conant didn't last. The following May Harry Nixon, who was born politically as a Progressive, and was Drury's provincial secretary, but survived as a Liberal, became premier and led the party to defeat in August, 1943. Then, by a gradual process, Hepburn re-emerged as Liberal leader. But on June 4 the electors dug his political grave with a steam shovel. He went back to his truck farm to listen to the onions grow. His disappearance is probably final, but you never can tell.

In the federal election, no fewer than 720 candidates were defeated. The Liberals nominated 235 and elected 119; the Progressive Conservatives nominated 204 and elected 65; the C.C.F. put up 205 and elected 28; Social Crediters ran in 94 constituencies and won in 13; the Communists, camouflaged as Progressive Labor, elected one out of 69. Then there were the independents: The Independent This and the Independent That, who hunt on the edge of the pack but never share in the feast, and the straight independents, the homeless ones, professional political orphans, who can't get along with anybody. And down in Quebec were the Professional Quebecers, whose stock-in-trade was National Unity, while they themselves were split into a dozen factions.

But it's no use for anyone 1,300 miles west of Hull to try to find a theme running through the confused political cacophony that had been coming from that direction. And so The Country Guide asked its Ottawa correspondent, Austin F. Cross, who lives down that way, and who is just back from a post-election tour of Quebec, to do it for you. Here, in his own words, is how Mr. Cross sees it:

* * *

POLITICALLY, Mackenzie King hasn't got a thing to worry about for the next year or so, as far as the 65 members from Quebec are concerned. First of all, he will have approximately 50 straight Liberal seats when the final totals are compiled. Second, the so-called Independent Liberals will vote loyally for him, all down the line. The reason they gave themselves the "Independent prefix" was that they needed a protective hedge, before V-E Day. After all, John Bracken was going to do business with Independents, and they believed if they could jump in as Independent Liberals, they might steal some support from him, or in some cases, for him. More important, it gave them an "out" in any wartime legislation, which might prove distasteful to Quebec. But after V-E Day, the stray lambs were all back in the fold. You even find fellows like Ludger Dionne, of Beauce, saying it was all a mistake about his being labelled an Independent Liberal, for he was a Mackenzie King Liberal all the time.

Then there are the next group of independents. You have to count them in too, for the most part as King henchmen. Thus you find Bona Arsenaault, Bonaventure, the supreme apostate (or complete convert

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THE MARITIME PROVINCES

Shall I Buy This Farm?

By H. S. FRY



LAST month, some general but nevertheless important suggestions were offered on the subject of buying a farm. Of course, you may have made up your mind meanwhile that you no longer want to buy a farm. That would be too bad, because a good idea should not be given up quite so easily. If farming is a way of living, we should try to make it a way of getting a good living. If it is a business, then it might be a good idea to see how men who make a business of recommending loans on farm land would go about valuing such land.

The chances are that if you really want to buy a farm, you may have some particular farm in mind. Let's assume that you have, and that perhaps you have been on it, or have seen enough of it that you were attracted to it. We can leave it then, for the time being, while we consider a few of what land appraisers call primary factors in land value.

The first of these primary factors is the district. Let's drive around and see what we can find out about it. We will want to know what the soil is like in the district as a whole. We can always supplement our own observations by information as to the real and comparative productive quality of such soil, which may be secured from our provincial universities. Also, while we are at it, we can obtain records, for 15 or 20 years back, of the average grain yields and prices from this particular shipping point. We can take a look at the kinds of trees, shrubs and grasses found in the district and get some idea of the moisture conditions typical of the district, by observing this vegetation. Precipitation statistics can be secured which certainly will offer some sort of a guide, but cannot be relied on as to what will happen, say, for the first five years after you buy the farm. We ought to find out something about the kind of people who live there and their racial origin; whether we would like to have them as neighbors; whether they seem relatively prosperous; what type of farming is generally followed; and whether the district has had any serious setbacks in the past, and how quickly it recovered. We ought to find out about the quantity and quality of water supply

Primary and fundamental factors in appraising farm lands are discussed in this article, which is based on accepted methods of land appraisal in western Canada

generally available; whether hail is frequently experienced, or frost, grasshoppers, drought, wet weather or flooding. Somebody will tell us the names of two or three good, sound practical farmers in the district who will give us a great deal of valuable information. We can find out the prevailing price of farm land, and the terms on which it is most frequently sold. They will tell us, too, about what proportion of the farmers in the district are owners and what proportion are tenants and, if tenants, the customary rental terms. When we have made these enquiries, we may conclude that we would prefer not to settle in that particular district. On the other hand, we may consider it reasonably good, and if so we could perhaps score it, say, from one to five, comparing it with the very best districts we know of in our province.

As a separate factor, we should also score the location of the district; how close it is to large markets and to

known areas of high-producing land. We should consider the farm we have in mind in relation to the town and the character of the roads we will have to haul over and the distance.

Next we should record our impressions of the soil separately. How does it rate in that particular district, in comparison with other districts in the province? The facts are available and ought to be consulted.

Since climate is the most important single factor affecting a farmer's income in western Canada, especially in

the prairie provinces, moisture efficiency is considered a primary factor. This does not mean merely the amount of precipitation, because every farmer knows that the timeliness of rain, or moisture, is important, along with the frequency and severity of hot winds, the average temperature, and whether the land is level or rolling; whether the soil retains moisture well, and whether the atmosphere is characteristically dry, so that evaporation will be heavy. The natural vegetation, as already mentioned, will indicate the moisture efficiency with fair accuracy.

Then, of course, since farming is partly a way of living, we ought to consider the home features. Will this particular farm be a good place to live on? Is there a satisfactory school nearby? Is there a high school close enough to be convenient? What about churches, and the social life of the community? Will the farm home itself be convenient? Will we want to live there? Would it be a convenient place to work in, and a pleasant place to come back to?

THESE are all primary factors, and if you have scored each of them from, say, one to five, as your judgment dictates, and if the net result is relatively satisfactory, you are then in a position to place a comparative valuation on good land in that particular district as compared with, say, some other district in the province that is generally recognized as being tops. After all, the chief purpose of considering these primary factors, in addition to giving you valuable information about the district you may come to live in, is that it helps to keep your ideas in line with farm values elsewhere. It also helps to restrain your enthusiasm, and may prevent you from paying out money in future years that may not be warranted by actual value.

If we have done this to our satisfaction and taken some precautions to keep our feet on the ground, we

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Land and buildings are each a part of a single producing unit. In addition, the farm and district must possess desirable home features, which have to do with farming as a way of living.



This is an era of machinery and power, but the farm must be planned for it. The decision should be made before you buy.



If you propose to farm with horses, partly or altogether, feed supply, labor, number and size of horses and implements, roads and other factors will require careful consideration.

Flower of Love

Love is an island just large enough for two, but often the world intrudes---and there's always The Family to consider

By HELEN HEDRICK

ILLUSTRATED BY M. BODLE

KATHLEEN VERONY had a feeling about tonight. A feeling tightly gathered up inside of her until she was filled with its excitement and wonder. As though this was it, and everything in her whole eighteen years had led her to it.

"He's got to be there," she said to herself again, "he's got to." She said it like some magic formula that to say would bring true.

It was warm tonight, late June, and the air coming in her open bedroom windows was soft and sleepy sweet with summer night.

She had finished dressing, her dress hung light against her. She put on her black slippers with the ankle straps last, fitting her feet into them delicately so not to smear the suntan makeup. It was, she decided now positively, better than wearing any of the kind of stockings she owned.

Without a last look into the mirror she picked up her light summer coat and stuck her red billfold into the pocket. By not looking in the mirror for a last check-up she felt she was giving in entirely to the whole idea of fatality, to the inevitability of what would happen. As though now she had done everything possible and if it wasn't enough . . . She pulled her hair from the coat collar.

On other nights she had looked into the mirror and had been by turn down in despair and then high as stars. High as stars, she would look, and say, "I am beautiful. My hair is marvelous, shining and black thick, like a—like clouds, black clouds. And my skin—no, my eyes are my best point. Almost blue-black, sometimes violet-blue, wonderfully full of devils and angels and secrets. My teeth and my mouth—my body. I am perfect, perfect. I'm a type—the dark, exotic type—slender, tender and tall."

Standing close to the mirror, staring straight into the eyes of her image as if it were someone dearly loved, precious, and taking delight all through her in it.

But on low nights, she looked at herself with despair, and said, "You. Whatever gave you the idea you were anyone? You're exactly like thousands and thousands of other girls stuck off in towns just like this one all over the country. A dime a dozen. You're a timekeeper in Department A at the arms plant where you'll still be, if you're lucky enough to keep your job, until everything is drained out of you and you're as dead and dull and shapeless as they are downstairs."

The *they* she thought about were the three people sitting downstairs in the living room now listening to her light steps in the hall, watching the door for her. Her Grandmother Verony, her son and his wife, who were Kathleen's father and mother.

And it is a strange thing about life, that from such as these three can come someone like Kathleen; that without them she would not have been. That from three such should come a girl so electric feeling, so vital and graceful, so full of dreams and illusions and youth as Kathleen.

OF the three of them, Grandmother Verony had the most color. Her eyes still darted a sharp fire, and what her eyes saw her tongue protested. At sight of the young girl now she started up, and her knotted,



They hadn't heard the man until the flashlight blinded them. "Get goin'," the harsh voice said. "Get out of here now or I'll call the police."

brown-spotted hands came down on her chair arms.

"I tell you," she said, her black eyes holding on the girl almost as though she hated her for being young (or so Kathleen was wont to think), "when I was your age I wasn't traipsin' out goodness-knows-where every night of the week."

Her son, Ned, Kathleen's father, a man in his late forties, tired from a hard day as inspector at the arms plant, roused up from the davenport. He was a large man, with a heavy, thick neck and good-natured red face; as usual he had been taking an after-supper sleep with his shoes off. He liked peace and quiet, he said, but sometimes it was pretty hard for him and Cynthia, his wife, to get since his father died twenty years ago and Grandmother Verony moved in with them. It occurred to him at times that there wasn't anything his mother liked better than a good row.

"Now, Mother," he said, vaguely, rubbing his thinning grey-brown hair into more disorder than his sleep on the davenport had achieved, looking across to Cynthia as if to get help with grandmother.

Cynthia was a thin, small woman, somewhat younger than her husband, about forty-one or so; a brown wren of a woman, whom upon first glance—the illusion to a wren was so perfect—one almost expected to peep like a bird instead of speak. As a matter of fact, her voice, was rather deep, very soft and quiet; a comforting sort of voice. In appearance she was as painfully neat and clean as was her house. She said that her greatest pride in life was to have someone say her house was so clean "you could eat off the floor."

But the real pride in her she kept to herself. For this pride was so great and tender in her that she had grown more and more superstitious and afraid for it. The pride was the simple, but nonetheless deep, wonder in her that from herself should have come any-

thing so entirely lovely as the girl Kathleen. The fear that her great pride might cause this possession to be snatched from her by death was as real in her as the passion itself.

That she had sacrificed and gone without things herself so that the girl might have them never once occurred to her. No more than it would occur to some dull-robed nun that she sacrificed the comforts and pleasures of the world to tend a sacred fire.

Only the fear that lurked always at her heart, that somehow Kathleen might be lost to her dismayed her. And she thought to outwit and confound this threat by hiding her pride very deep; and so she was forever dissimulating, saying small, harsh things to the girl (very small, and harsh really only to her own ears for indeed she was too gentle and mild for any real harshness).

BUT she did keep still often when she might otherwise have taken the girl's part. And now she added her slow, deep voice to Grandmother Verony's harsh one.

"I think you ought to get more sleep," Cynthia Verony chided, "working the way you do—" And even as she said the words, making them as cold as she could, she knew with a little inward smile, and a warmth, the spirit the girl had, and which she herself could never have summoned even in her own youth.

"It's Saturday night, and I can sleep tomorrow. Besides," Kathleen said, "I'm just going down to the USO. I promised Mrs. Adams down there I would come. And it's not the den of sin you'd like to think, Gran."

Grandmother Verony made a sort of strangling noise as though all the things she wanted to fling out were crowding together to be said at one time. "Bunch

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THE quarter century from 1895 to 1920 saw greater changes than we may ever again see in western Canada. During that time settlers flocked in by the hundred thousand and converted the prairie from an unending field of grass to many fields of growing grain. The period from 1920 to 1945 is, in comparison, one of adjustment rather than expansion.

Twenty-five years is a short time in the history of agricultural practice in any country. There may be many such periods when there are few changes or little progress, but the quarter century here referred to was notable for many changes and great progress. Prairie agriculture was in the formative stage. Settlement was rapid and not always wisely directed, so there was a great sorting out of settlers, of land, and of farming practice. Moreover, agricultural science was beginning to make itself felt as never before. More workers were available and at work in the fields of research than in the preceding half century. Some



Hybrid corn has increased yields appreciably.

Science and good farm practice have combined to bring out and thoroughly test many improvements during the last twenty-five years. The next quarter century promises an equally notable advance. Practice, which lags behind, must hurry to catch up

Looking Backward at Crops

of the problems which concerned them and other workers with field crops will be discussed briefly in this article.

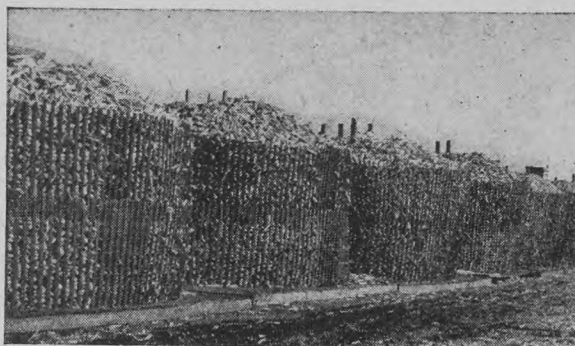
by
JAMES MURRAY
Principal, Olds School of Agriculture
Olds, Alberta

THE conquest of rust stands in first place as an accomplishment of value to western agriculture. During the twenty years after the turn of the century, when the wheat acreage was expanding by leaps and bounds and when the introduction of new varieties had made wheat growing possible in areas formerly considered unsuitable for this crop, it looked every few years, when a rust epidemic struck, that rust was going to conquer the wheat grower. In 1904 and 1905 thousands of acres of wheat in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan waved all winter in the fields because it was not worth cutting. Similar conditions existed in 1911 and in 1914. Two years later when the wheat acreage had greatly expanded it struck again. Dr. D. L. Bailey of the Rust Research Laboratory estimated that the 1916 epidemic caused a loss in yield and grade of \$200 million. And so it continued, varying from year to year, but taking a toll too heavy for any industry to withstand.

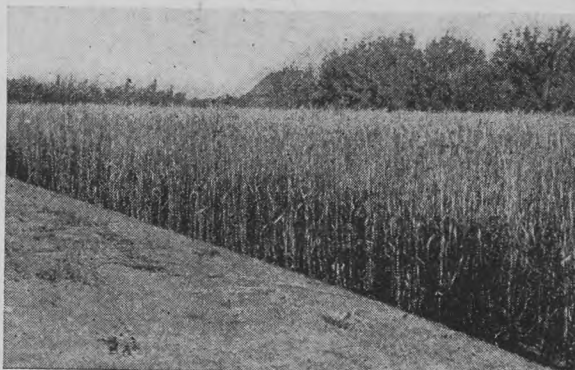
The cereal breeder and the plant pathologist changed the picture, until now the erstwhile scourge is no longer regarded as a menace. The rust-resistant wheats—Thatcher, Regent, Apex and Renown—distributed first in 1936, have now largely supplanted the susceptible varieties in all districts where the losses were heaviest. It was not as easy as it sounds. The varieties required had to be not only resistant to rust, but they had to be of high quality, early maturing, of strong straw, not susceptible to other diseases, non-shattering and at least reasonably good yielders. The varieties mentioned are the products of three laboratories—Minnesota, Winnipeg and Saskatoon—working independently, but sharing any information that would promote the cause they all espoused. Many workers share the credit for a job well done.

ANOTHER conquest which concerns large areas in all three provinces is in the field of erosion control. Twenty-five to thirty years ago the annual losses from uncontrolled soil drifting ran into the millions of dollars. Many thousands of acres of crop were blown out, reseeded and blown out again; road allowances were filled with drifting soil; pastures were smothered; tree plantations ruined; farm buildings and machinery all but covered. We still have losses from wind erosion and will continue to have them on the open prairie in periods of dry weather and high winds, but not on the grand scale of the early twenties.

The credit for the change must be divided among many people associated with the land: Practical farmers who, by trial and error, found which practices were safe and which were risky; engineers—some of them farmers—who devised new machines or brought them in



Cribbed corn in southern Manitoba.



An 80-bushel crop of Marquis wheat in 1917.



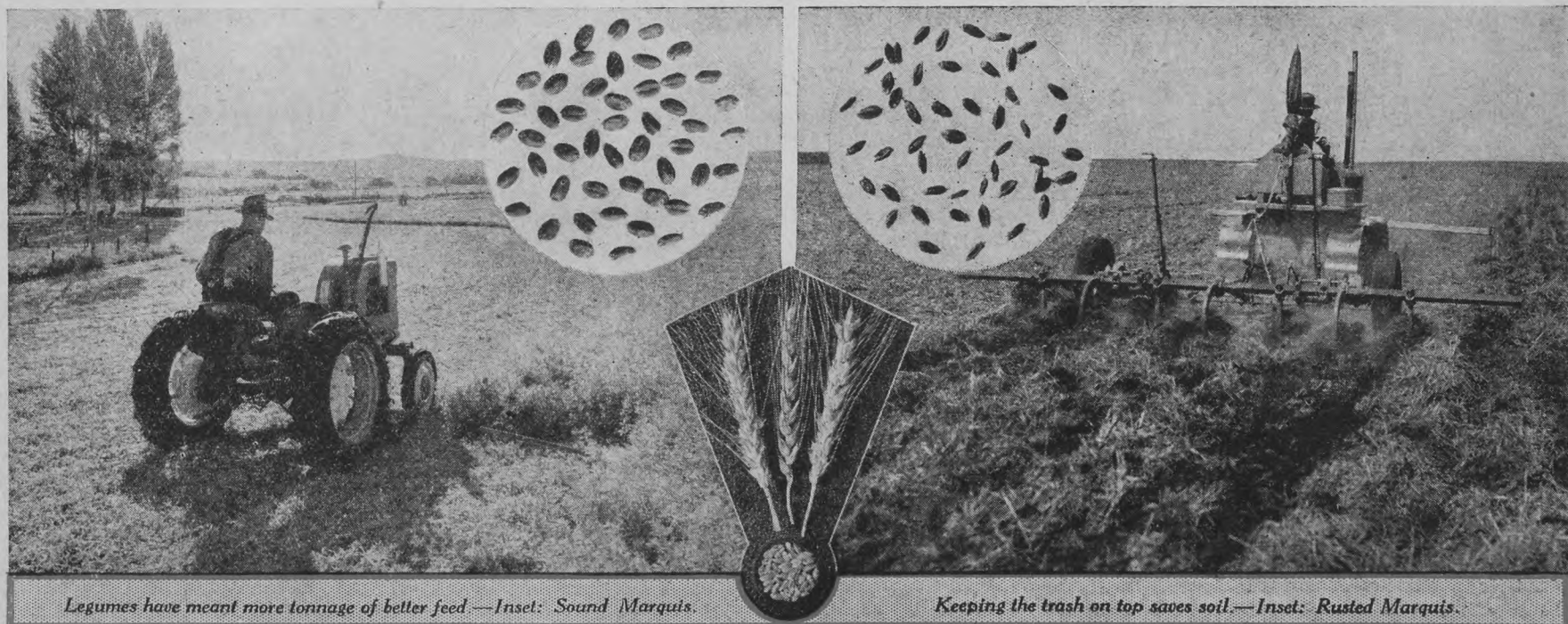
Regent, a rust-resistant wheat, replaces Marquis.

from similarly plagued communities; agronomists, who studied the problem and devised new methods of cultivation, or adapted old ones to promote safer conditions. Some of the land most susceptible to drifting has been taken out of cultivation and returned to grass. In grass may it long remain.

THE mapping of our prairie soils by soil surveys has given us a wealth of information that, strictly speaking, we should have had before the prairies were settled. But homesteaders do not wait for surveys. All sorts and conditions of men, many inexperienced, came from the far corners of the earth to get title to a quarter or half-section of land. A survey might have kept many areas, undesirable for settlement, under lease as range; and as it was settlers had to learn the hard way.

The surveys conducted over large areas on the prairies not only map the soil according to its texture and composition, but give explicit and detailed information on watercourses, waste land, location of schools and hamlets. Of even more value, they describe the class of farming to which the land is adapted and outline the farming practices that have proven more reliable and profitable on the various soil types. They give, too, information on the maintenance of fertility, the control of moisture resources, the prevention of erosion by water and wind. Some of the publications dealing with the surveys may appear to be too technical and too detailed for the practical farmer, but they will all repay careful study from either the man now on the land, or the one who contemplates going on it. This is particularly true of the marginal areas, to which much of

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Legumes have meant more tonnage of better feed.—Inset: Sound Marquis.

Keeping the trash on top saves soil.—Inset: Rusted Marquis.

THE Country GUIDE

with which is Incorporated
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VOL. LXIV WINNIPEG, JULY, 1945 No. 7

Statesmanship Not Politics

The Prime Minister has called a Dominion-Provincial Conference to meet on August 6, three weeks before parliament assembles. The Conference will consider the redistribution of legislative and taxing powers as between provinces and the federal authority. It is not proposed to settle the issue in a day or a week. The situation will be surveyed and committees appointed to prepare recommendations for a later conference.

Under the British North America Act, wide responsibilities were left with the provinces, including education and social legislation. In the simple economy of that time these responsibilities were not onerous. With the growth of social legislation however, some provinces have been put to it to find sufficient revenues. The difficulties in which some of them found themselves, made it necessary to review the whole question of federal and provincial responsibility and taxing powers. The Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations was appointed for the purpose in 1937. It made its report in 1940. A Dominion-Provincial Conference was held, but it was wrecked by the political acrobatics of Hepburn, with the tacit or active concurrence of some of the other provincial premiers.

The demands of war called for a simplification of the tax gathering machinery. Some of the provincial taxes, including the income tax, were taken over by the Dominion and the provinces were given grants in lieu thereof. Normally these sources of revenue would be returned to the provinces after the war but in the meantime the federal government has inaugurated such costly social schemes as unemployment insurance and family allowances. Still other schemes are in prospect such as state medicine and contributory old age pensions.

On top of all these other expenditures are vast schemes for postwar reconstruction and rehabilitation. Both the Dominion and the provinces have blueprinted plans costing hundreds of millions. The money must be raised by taxation, or by borrowing which means deferred taxation. Most of the outlying provinces are totally unable to finance their share of the reconstruction program. In the economy of Canada, gross inequalities have arisen in the availability of wealth to be taxed. Most national financial, commercial and industrial organizations, which draw their revenues from across Canada, have their head offices in Ontario and Quebec. There the profits accumulate, there the high salaries are paid and there the huge estates are built up. The two central provinces have, therefore, a great reservoir of wealth drawn from all the provinces which can be taxed for provincial purposes. If the wartime powers of taxation are returned to the provinces with the close of hostilities, this gross inequality would be recreated. The Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations recommended that these taxes be permanently transferred to the federal government and the revenue derived therefrom redistributed among the provinces to provide uniform standards of wellbeing across Canada. In order that the transfer can be made there must be agreement between the provinces and the Dominion. Hence another Dominion-Provincial Conference has been called.

The question bristles with difficulties. For one

thing there is the diverse political complexion of the provincial governments. In only three provinces, the Maritimes, are there Liberal administrations. In Quebec the Union Nationale is in the saddle. Ontario has the only Progressive Conservative government in the Dominion. In Manitoba and British Columbia coalition administrations hold the fort while Alberta has a Social Credit and Saskatchewan a C.C.F. government. Furthermore the House of Commons itself is divided into four parties or groups with the government counting on little more than a majority of the membership. Statesmanship and not partisanship must rule if the conference is to get anywhere. The question of Dominion-Provincial relations far transcends all partisan issues. The federal election showed that for some years to come, and certainly during the difficult reconstruction years that lie immediately ahead, there will be no far reaching change in the economic setup of Canada. The movement which will be begun at the Conference on August 6—for at best it will take some time—should be discussed and settled on a purely business basis in which partisan politics and ideologies have no place whatever. A satisfactory solution can be reached only by getting together on a nonpartisan basis as the Fathers of Confederation did in the 60's. All political differences should be submerged in an endeavor to so redistribute legislative responsibilities and taxing powers that standards of living and wellbeing can be made uniform across Canada.

Free Enterprise

For better or for worse, the people of Canada on June 11, rejected Socialism. The C.C.F. nominated 204 candidates and 176 of them were defeated. Counting out the one Communist who was returned, the result was that in 216 out of 245 constituencies, non-socialists were elected. Furthermore the C.C.F. failed to become a national party. In five of the nine provinces, including the two most populous ones, it has no representation in parliament. The proponents of private enterprise got the Full Steam Ahead signal, and that is how they interpret the results of the election.

The campaign generated a flood of literature, booklets and advertisements, camouflaged and forthright, extolling the virtues of Free Enterprise. One thing shows up as plain as a pikestaff, Big Business was scared white by the upsurge of socialism in B.C. in 1941, in Ontario in 1943 and in Saskatchewan last summer. The appearance of C.C.F. candidates in seven out of every eight federal constituencies in this election was viewed as a Parthian menace. It was met by a frontal attack. It is doubtful if the propaganda barrage had much to do with the fate which overtook six out of every seven C.C.F. candidates, though the political artillerymen who laid down the barrage may think differently. However, the spectre of state socialism, which made their teeth chatter, has been laid for the present. In the critical years that lie immediately ahead, the Free Enterprisers will be in the saddle, both in parliament and out of it.

It is now up to them. They have had their way. They had better see to it that from now on there is ham in the sandwich. The people of this country have been promised full employment and plenty for all. They have taken the Free Enterprisers, in and out of parliament, at their word. War production, relief in Europe and the work of partial demobilization keep the wheels of industry still humming. The work of rehabilitation and reconstruction, assisted by huge government spending will keep them humming for some time after the final close of hostilities. But these artificial stimulants will not last forever. Europe will get its production machinery at work again; the war in the far east will end; the fighting men will go back into civilian life; the deficit of civilian goods will be made up; vast government financed schemes of reconstruction and rehabilitation will be completed. A normal industrial era will set in. Full employment and plenty for all will have to be provided by the ordinary peace time economic activities of the country.

Then the testing time will come. Will the Free Enterprisers then be able to implement their promises? If they do not, if another sodden depression sets in, if willing workers once more find the factories closed against them, if financial ruin again overtakes the primary producers, if trained and willing young men and women find the doors shut when they try to gain a foothold in the economic system, there will be political repercussions. Should a federal election synchronize with depression and unemployment, the story would have a different ending from that of June 11.

It is now strictly up to the Free Enterprisers.

National Unity

On the question of national unity one thing should be kept in mind. There is infinitely less disunity in this country than there was during World War I. Feeling in Quebec was raised to fever heat early in the last war period by Sam Hughes' maladroit handling of recruiting in that province. Later conscription was enacted by a wartime coalition which went to the country for a mandate to enforce it. The coalition emerged from the election of 1917 with only three supporters from Quebec. The attempt to enforce conscription was largely a farce down there. After the close of the war, relations between the two predominant racial groups in Canada, on the whole, greatly improved in spite of the politicians who kept the anti-conscription question alive in some sections of Quebec. At the outbreak of World War II, division did not immediately show itself. The election of March, 1940, gave the government 61 out of 65 Quebec seats. The following August the plebiscite was held. One result was that disunity again showed its ugly head.

Election day, June 11, was little more than a month after the Nazis laid down their arms. It proved one of two things, perhaps both of them. Either the anti-British elements in Quebec had given a false indication of the true feeling in the province, or the feeling down there had cooled off at an unprecedented rate. The Separatists were literally annihilated. Out of the history of the last 30 years emerges the fact that disunity in Canada is very much a wartime phenomenon. If the world is to be freed from war in the future, national unity will grow. If, on the other hand, there is to be another world war, what will the world have to look forward to anyway?

Buried Treasure

One of the stories that is going the rounds is of the farmer who has a cache of bank notes buried in his henhouse. When the Victory Bond salesman visited him, he unearthed a tin can, took out \$1,000 to buy a bond, and then reinterred the can with several thousands of dollars still in it. He would not trust a Canadian bank with the money on deposit, but felt quite sure that Bank of Canada notes were a safe investment.

Unconsciously this man was helping the war effort, and doing it very effectively. The Bank of Canada, an arm of the government, had printed the buried notes at a cost of a few cents. The notes had been paid out for value received to the extent of the figures printed on the notes. When they got around to the farmer he buried them in his henhouse. There they earned no interest. What he had done was tantamount to making an interest-free loan to the government. When he took \$1,000 out of the tin can and exchanged them for a government bond, that part of his savings immediately began to earn interest at three per cent. When it came to helping the war effort it was costing the government less when the money was in the tin can. But let us not build up a structure of financial reasoning on the simple premise that the money in the can is an interest free loan. The bills will eventually show up for redemption just as the \$1,000 Victory Bond will do. If the man happened to forget where he buried the money and it was never recovered, the government would be that much to the good, but the man or his heirs would be out of pocket an equivalent amount.



How to learn about Tires at a Church Supper....

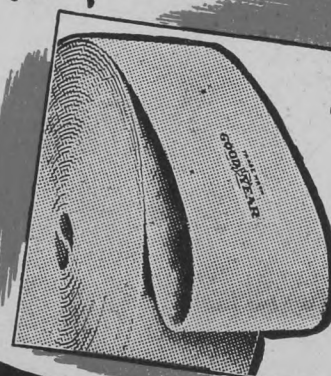
● Believe it or not, you CAN learn about tires at a place where all the local cooks seek favour for their best efforts. Mrs. So-and-so's table is always first choice with the old-timers. When the pie auction gets under way, her cooking brings top prices.

A number of cooks can take apples from the same tree and flour from the same mill, but the way they put them together makes all the difference in the world.

For much the same reason, Canadian motorists choose Goodyear tires 3 to 1 over any other brand. Synthetic rubber is just another raw material that has to be blended, treated and cooked to make it tough and long-wearing and cool-running. It is the way Goodyear handles the rubber and puts it together with cotton, steel and other materials, that makes all the difference in the world in the service you get from the finished tire. Goodyear has built millions more tires than any other manufacturer. Now, as for 30 years, "More People Ride . . . More Tons Are Hauled on Goodyear Tires Than on Any Other Kind".

FP-38

Specify the Best...
GOODYEARS
on your car, new truck or tractor



FOR THRESHER DRIVE USE
GOODYEAR KLINGTITE BELTING

For more dependable power transmission with less slippage insist on using Goodyear Klingtite Thresher Belting. It gives year after year of economical service, and clings to the pulley regardless of weather . . . wet, dry, cold or hot.

GOOD YEAR

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER



Why Fence The Whole Farm?

It won't run away. Fence your stock where desired with the GEM, Canada's original and most popular fencer, and have all fencing required at little cost. Easily erected or removed. Write for literature. Thirty-day money-back trial. Dealers from coast to coast.

Groh's Cooler, Limited
Preston - Ontario



Available at feed, seed and drug stores.



4 oz. \$1.25
20 oz. \$5.00
40 oz. \$8.00

Read the Experience of this Danville, Que., Dairyman.

Gentlemen:

We have been using your Rex Wheat Germ Oil for the past eighteen months, and find it of great benefit in that our cows are now freshening at about the dates that we require additional milk. Calves are very strong and seem to grow more rapidly. We found your instructions to be correct in reference to mating of the animals.

We recommend this oil to all farmers and dairymen who must have fresh cows at certain seasons to fill their milk quotas. Properly fed, it is insurance to one's supply of fresh cows—strong calves, and greatly helps out in breeding for fall and early winter cows for the winter following.

S. S. SMITH

YES, REX OIL IS THE ANSWER!

Absence of heat; slowness to mate; shy breeders; infertile males and females; frequent misses; abortions; poor weak calves . . . all such non-organic breeding troubles can be eliminated on your farm through the use of Rex Wheat Germ Oil. Rex Oil helps overcome these troubles because it supplies in a concentrated and stable form essential reproductive and "fresh" factors so necessary for successful profitable breeding. Rex Oil is easy to use and is not expensive . . . only a few drops in the daily feed does the trick. Get a supply today and see for yourself how Rex Oil can help every animal on your farm.

VIOLIN (CANADA) LIMITED
N.D.G. Postal Station—Box 50, MONTREAL, Que.



Vegetable Seed Industry

BEFORE the war, large quantities of vegetable seeds were imported into North America from Europe. The most important vegetable-seed-producing countries were England, Holland, Belgium, France, Italy, Hungary, Turkey and Morocco. Most parts of Canada are not considered suitable for efficient and economical production of vegetable seed, although during the war years British Columbia has developed a substantial vegetable seed production industry and for the year ending March 31, 1945, thirteen kinds of vegetable seed have been exported to the extent of approximately two million pounds, and having the value of approximately one million dollars. Our exports of vegetable seeds have gone principally to Britain, Russia, Holland, and for military relief, or to UNRRA.

The United States grows something more than 40 kinds of vegetable seed, and in 1944 production amounted to 285 million pounds, as compared with 124 million pounds in 1939. This crop had a value of approximately 100 million dollars. Only five kinds of seed were particularly important, namely, carrots, grown principally in Arizona and California; onions, grown principally in the west; beets in California and Washington; turnips in the Pacific northwest; and cabbage. These five kinds of seeds were produced to the extent of approximately 40 million pounds. The total acreage devoted to vegetable seed production in the United States last year was 370,000. Of approximately 70 million pounds of seed exported from the U.S. last year, Russia got a very large proportion; more than half, in fact, of all seed exported under lend-lease.

Subsidies For How Long?

NOW that the war in Europe is over and all efforts are being concentrated on defeating the Japanese, with certain prospects that it can be done in the minimum of time, the postwar prospects for Canadian agriculture seem more and more important. Canadian farmers, and particularly those in western Canada, must keep their eyes fixed on the British market. This is not solely true because of the fact that Britain has been the world's greatest food importer for so many years, but because of the uncertainty as to what she will be able to import after the war.

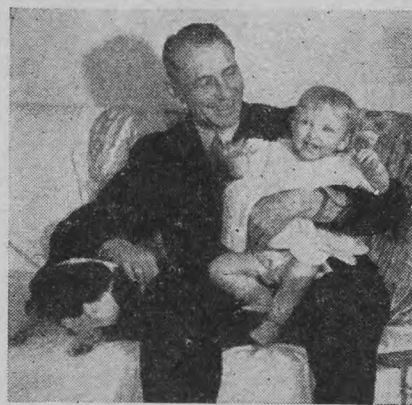
Two extremely costly wars practically within a generation have reduced Britain's ability to buy. During the present war she has paid out very high subsidies on foodstuffs in order to keep down the cost of living. To what extent these subsidies will be continued, or to what extent they may be reduced or wiped out altogether, is unknown at the present time, and this uncertainty introduces an element of caution into the postwar situation which it would be well for us to observe.

Total subsidies paid by the British Government last year have been estimated at £225 million. In 1943, the figure was £152 million, of which subsidies paid for cereals alone amounted, in round figures, to £52 million. Canada will be greatly concerned with the amount Britain can pay for Canadian wheat and wheat flour after the war. The milk subsidy amounted to £32 million; potatoes and carrots, £16 million; and meat and livestock, which also concern Canada to a very great extent, carried subsidies of more than £16 million. The subsidy on eggs, of which we are supplying to Britain during wartime a very large quantity, amounted to nearly £14 million. In addition to these impressive figures, the subsidy on sugar was £10 million.

Highest Average Herd Production

THE world record for the highest average production for large herds over a 10-year period is claimed for a herd of Holsteins averaging 75.4 cows, owned by the Essex County Hos-

pital at Cedar Grove, New Jersey. This herd was established in 1923, and for the last 10 years has averaged 15,908 pounds of milk, and 538.3 pounds of fat. During the 21 years since the herd was established, the Overbrook Dairy Holstein Herd, as it is known, has developed 61 cows, each one of which has produced over 100,000 pounds of milk. Of these 61, there were two that produced more than 240,000 pounds each, and 13 others produced over 150,000 pounds each in their lifetimes. One cow, Essex Suzone April Belle, is believed to be the highest producer for either milk or fat for any cow still in production, with a lifetime record of 241,211 pounds of milk, and 8,129 pounds of fat.



C. M. Learmonth, who appears here in happy mood, with his grand-daughter and Boston terrier, has recently joined the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture and will be occupied with the development of farm policy.

Denmark Can Come Back Quickly

DENMARK hopes to expand the volume of her postwar trade with Britain and is anxious to exchange agricultural products for coal, fuel oil and textiles.

Eric Erickson, Danish Minister of Agriculture, told a representative of The Farmer and Stock Breeder, in May, "We suffered considerably from German plundering, especially for the army's requirements, but on the whole we managed to keep our agriculture more or less intact for future development. We are glad to be able to report that the number of livestock we have now is almost as large as before the war. Most of these animals are females and young, so we will be able to expand the numbers again without delay."

To export agricultural products to Britain, however, Denmark will need to have feeding stuffs, especially oil cake, imported in substantial quantity. Production cannot be largely increased and surpluses will not be available, unless feeding stuffs can be imported.

Barn-cured Hay

AN abundance of good quality roughage, and especially hay, is a well understood requisite for successful dairy production. In areas where dairying develops naturally and hay crops yield well, it is often difficult to cure hay satisfactorily because of wet weather. For several years, agricultural engineers have been encouraging the testing out of barn-curing of hay, a problem which was attacked a few years ago by engineers of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and since that time encouraged by state agricultural authorities in Tennessee, Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Mississippi and other states as far north and west as Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Already there are 209 installations in southeastern states, and 60 elsewhere. It is probable that an additional 1,000 installations will be made in 1945.

Recently a barn hay curing conference was held in Knoxville, Tennessee, at which representatives of manufacturers of farm machinery and electrical

equipment were present. By the method of barn curing, hay is cut and allowed to wilt so that moisture is reduced from 75 or 80 per cent to about 60 per cent; then hauled to the barn, spread on the mow floor (equipped with air ducts properly spaced), and allowed to dry there by means of warm air forced through the ducts either by an electric motor equipped with fan, or by a fan powered by a gasoline engine.

Standard designs of multi-vane low-pressure blowers give low cost air drying, which, according to present indications, runs to \$1.50 to \$2.00 per ton of hay. Cost of installation of the system appears to run from 25 to 40 cents per square foot of barn loft.

Jerseys Safe on Jersey Island

WHEN the Island of Jersey, from which come all our pure-bred Jersey cattle, was occupied in June 1940, there were 8,393 head of Jerseys on the island. On March 31 of this year, the last official count showed 8,240 head, which was probably reduced to approximately 8,000 by the end of April. Press reports to Britain from Jersey Island quoted the Secretary of the Royal Jersey Agricultural Society as saying that since December 1944, the Germans had relied considerably on Jersey cattle for meat and that had the occupation continued for a few more years, the cattle of the island would have been entirely wiped out. The Germans imported some French cattle to Jersey, which caused great alarm on the island. However, the two breeds were not crossed, although sometimes they were put together in the same herd.

It was expected that a conference between societies in Britain of the Channel Island breeds, especially the Jersey and the Guernsey breeds, and the Island breeds societies, would be held in order to determine what would be necessary to place cattle breeding on Jersey and Guernsey Islands in a satisfactory condition.

The Implements They Use

A MACHINERY census was taken last year by the British Ministry of Agriculture, for which the figures were only recently released. Canadian farmers, especially those in western Canada where power machinery is so common and where farms are large, will be interested in knowing something of the tools with which the British farmer has so appreciably increased production during wartime.

There were in England, Scotland and Wales, a total of 172,770 tractors. The most common implement of British farms was the plow, of which there were 466,815. Nearly two-thirds of these were single furrow plows, but there were 7,240 of four furrows or more and 156,842 two and three-furrow plows. Milking machines numbered 37,770, which is not so surprising considering the emphasis placed on milk production and the extreme shortage of labor on British wartime farms. There were 2,500 combines and 25,010 hay loaders, with 143,880 binders. There were 3,160 potato and weed sprayers, 68,730 fertilizer distributors and 12,695 combined wheat and fertilizer drills. Haying machinery was available in large numbers, but unlike most other farm equipment, showed comparatively little increase over the figures for 1942.

DDT—Coming Up

D.D.T., the wonder insecticide about which so much has been written and said during wartime, is now being manufactured commercially and a limited quantity is to be distributed by leading Canadian paint companies. First supplies were made available through retail outlets in Canada during June and will be labelled Green Cross Farm Spray. D.D.T. is alleged to give complete and lasting nervous prostration to flies, mosquitoes, bugs, ants, aphids and probably other kinds of insect life. So much has been claimed for it as an insecticide that if we don't watch out when we get down to peacetime manufacture, there won't be enough cooties left to fight another war with.

LIVESTOCK



(1) Roping, (2) Holding, (3) Branding cattle on a Saskatchewan community pasture are shown in these P.F.R.A. pictures.



Don't Glut the Market This Fall

ALTHOUGH hog marketings have declined seriously so far in 1945, cattle marketings have been greatly in excess of last year. In view of the pledge which Canada has given to Britain to supply every possible pound of surplus beef, and also because of the much larger numbers of cattle available for marketing this year, it is probable that exceptionally large numbers will come forward this fall.

Because of the extreme shortage of labor in packing plants for the past two marketing seasons, packers have been driven to every extremity to accommodate the large numbers of livestock which have come forward. This year there is a possibility that packinghouse labor may be somewhat more plentiful in the last three months of the year, but the situation may very well be just as tight as it was a year ago. It would seem advisable, therefore, to market cattle carrying a sufficient finish, as early as possible. Cattle marketed off grass seldom put on much weight late in the season, and since choice, finished cattle are very scarce in the summer months, every advantage of this better market should be taken wherever possible.

Last year the market was glutted with thin, underfinished cattle just at the time when the packers were most desperate for accommodation, and when farmers, with good cattle to sell, were most anxious to get rid of them. In the market which is likely to develop this year during the last quarter, it is unlikely that anything will be gained to the owners of finished cattle by selling them during the rush. They might better be kept, if at all possible, to put on more weight, and be sold after the rush is over. If they are to be sold primarily to get rid of them because they are unsatisfactory, it is probable that the longer they are kept the more money they will lose, and it would be better to get rid of them before the rush of cattle marketing starts.

Farmers have a responsibility, as well as shipping associations, drovers, commission merchants, packing houses and the government. There appears to be

plenty of packinghouse capacity in Canada to take care of even an exceptional run of livestock, as has been demonstrated during the past two years. What makes the situation acute and causes unnecessary loss to producers, is the habit of throwing such a large proportion of cattle on the market during October, November and December. No industry can operate efficiently and return the largest percentage of its total sales to the producer of the primary product, if it is forced to operate under such conditions. Market early if you can see your way clear to do so at all.

Bloat On Legume Pasture

THE possibility of animals bloat on pasture has been one of the serious obstacles to the wider use of legumes for pasture purposes. Bloat has been long recognized as an excessive amount of gas in the rumen or paunch of animals, but as yet all the conditions that produce a harmful amount of gas are not thoroughly understood, according to Dr. E. L. McElroy, Department of Animal Science, University of Alberta. Just why this gas is not removed in all cases as a natural function of the animal, has not been discovered, but preventive measures are all based on the fact that before this gas can be removed, some coarse, scratchy material must be present to irritate the rumen and cause belching. Preventive measures, as given by Dr. McElroy, include the seeding of a good proportion of grasses in legume pasture, the feeding of hay before turning stock on legume pastures, turning stock on grass before switching to legumes (or having a stack or rack of old feed in the pasture), using special care in pasturing new legume seedings, and keeping stock off legume pastures when they are wet with dew or rain.

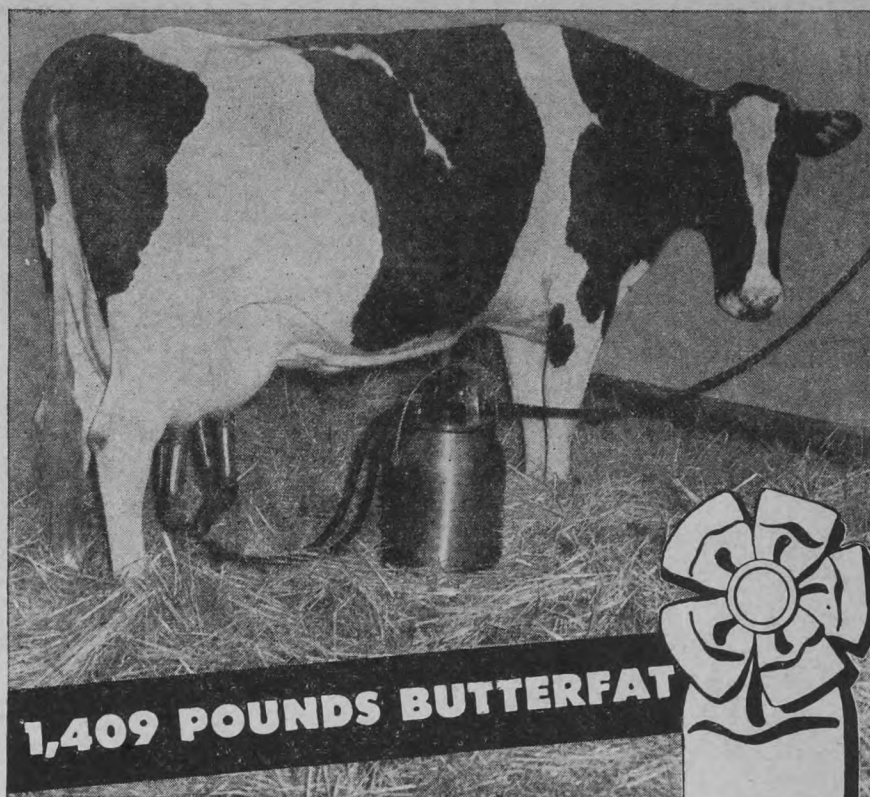
Insects Serious To Farm Animals

MANITOBA farmers now have available through the University of Manitoba a handy outline of farm animal insects and their control, which has been prepared by A. V. Mitchener, Dean of the College of Agriculture and Professor of Entomology. This chart, which can be had free on application to the university, or to any office of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, describes 16 troublesome insects, giving the nature of the injury, something about the life history of the insect, the best time for its effective control, the best method of control, and how to apply the remedy. Below are given summaries of the information contained in the chart about the common stable fly and the troublesome horse fly. Both insects do their injury in the adult stage and both attack horses and cattle, but the stable fly is injurious also to hogs.

The eggs of the adult horse fly, which is active only in the daylight in the summer months, are deposited on

stones, plants growing in water, along streams or in standing water. The larvae which hatch from the eggs live in the mud near where the eggs were laid. In drier soil nearby, the larvae pupate, and ultimately change into the adults. There is only one brood per year, and the adults, when they develop, cut the skin of horses and cattle with their mouth parts and feed on the blood which comes from the wound. Animals attacked may lose much blood and some weight and will attempt to escape or throw off the insects by running, shaking, or switching their tails. By means of these insects, also, animal diseases may be carried from one animal to another.

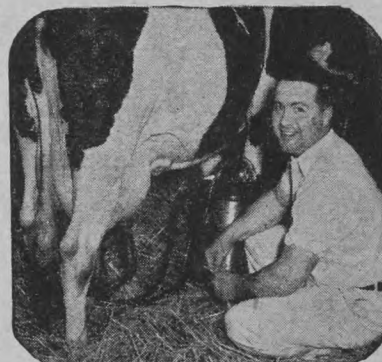
There is no ready remedy or easy control for horseflies. They are difficult to control in the immature stages, although it is possible sometimes to drain low-lying land where horse flies breed. Shelters for livestock may be darkened, since these flies will not enter stables



World's Champion Producer...

ALCARTRA GERBEN 420868CHB (VG)

We salute the new queen of the dairy world—Alcartra Gerben 420868 Canadian Herd Book (VG), whose 365-day Register of Production Record reached 1,409 pounds of butterfat from 27,745 pounds of 5.08 per cent milk. A five-year-old pure-bred Holstein, she exceeded the 1,400-pound record which had stood for the last ten years. Her dairy form and true breed type official ratings are "very good." The owner is Hays Limited, Calgary, Alberta, Canada. Jack Hays is the herd superintendent.



JACK HAYS WITH CHAMPION AND MILKER

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF CANADA LIMITED
HAMILTON ONTARIO



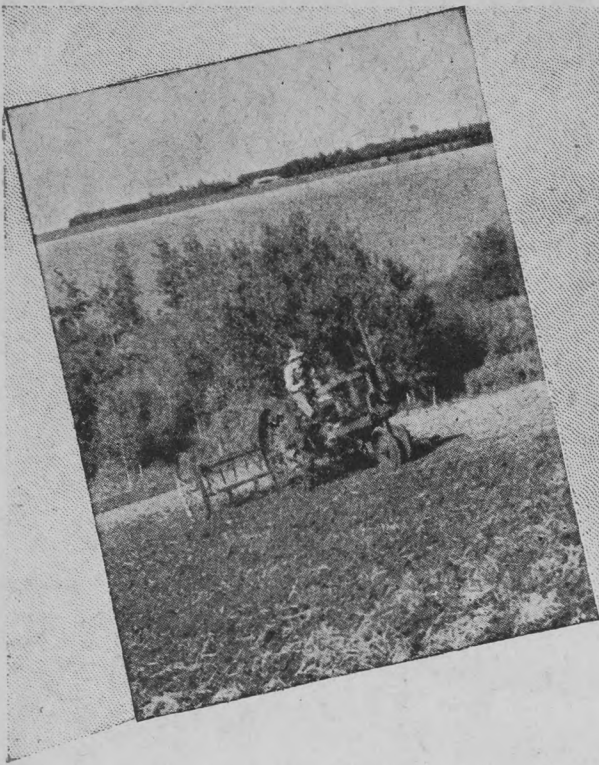
McCormick-Deering
Single-Unit Milker

OWNER SAYS "CHAMPION MILKED WITH McCORMICK- DEERING MILKER"...

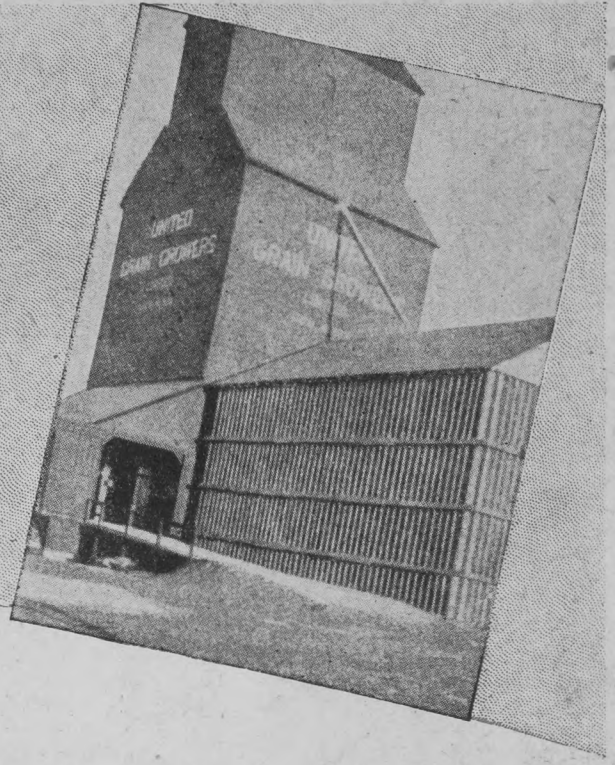
"Our world record cow, Alcartra Gerben, has been milked with a McCormick-Deering Milker for ten months of her record-shattering performance, and, as far as we know, this is the first time a record has been made by a cow which has been milked with a milking machine... We have been using a McCormick-Deering Milking Machine for milking our herd of pure-bred Holsteins for the past seven years, and have been very well satisfied with its service and performance."—Harry Hays, President, Hays Limited.



McCORMICK-DEERING MILKERS



Mr. Churchill addressing war-workers.



“Working Together”

- *The simple, homespun phrases in human speech are often the most powerful in their meaning and implications.*
- *Churchill, addressing London war-workers said: “Let Hitler do his worst. We will do our best . . . working together to the victorious end.”*
- *To what splendid purpose was that resolve kept! The Nazi tyranny has been beaten down and humanity saved from the slave pit and worse than death.*

● “Working together” has long been the solid achievement of United Grain Growers Limited and its shareholders and customers. We have been working together for almost 40 years with results which are today made manifest: in better ways of handling and marketing the farmer’s grain; fairer treatment at the elevator in both grade and price; finer values obtainable in farm supplies, such as binder twine, coal, flour and feeding stuffs; wider educational facilities and distribution of practical farm information; a rural magazine with the largest circulation in Canada; helpful assistance given to Young

Farmers in their various activities aimed at better farm production.

- These are a few only of the results of the “working together” of United Grain Growers Limited—the original Farmers Company—and its shareholders and customers since 1906, and of the forward-looking policies carried out over a period of almost forty years in the true spirit of co-operation.
- This farmer-owned Company will continue to “work together” in these and other helpful and practical ways with all farmers in a spirit of goodwill and in mutual interest.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

WINNIPEG

CALGARY

EDMONTON

SASKATOON

or darkened shelters. Repellents for flies of this kind are not considered especially valuable.

The adults of the stable fly are most abundant in July and August. They attack the legs of animals and cause much uneasiness. Livestock will lose flesh and dairy cattle give less milk. Loss of much blood will reduce vitality. The eggs are laid in moist and decaying vegetable matter around old straw stacks, and sometimes they breed in horse manure. They are about the same size as house flies, and it is thought that there is more than one brood each summer.

Cleanliness is the best preventive. Cleaning up old stack bottoms, avoiding the accumulation of feed around feed troughs, the regular removal of fresh manure to fields, and darkened shelters for livestock, are all helpful. Commercial sprays can be used satisfactorily if directions are carefully followed; or, one pound of fresh pyrethrum powder put into one gallon of coal oil and shaken vigorously every ten minutes for two hours, will provide a clear yellow liquid after the residue has been allowed to settle to the bottom. This liquid may, if desired, be filtered off into a container and kept tightly closed. Sprays containing kerosene or coal oil must be used carefully or they will injure the skin of animals. Cattle should not be wet with this spray, and for flies on cattle, it is recommended that one part of pine oil

to 20 parts of the pyrethrum-kerosene spray be used.

Water Hemlock Poisonous

IN some parts of western Canada, water hemlock is quite common, and is found along streams and irrigation ditches and in sloughs and low spots in pastures.

This plant is very poisonous to livestock and, wherever found, the roots should be dug up and carefully burned. Dr. P. R. Talbot, Provincial Veterinarian for Alberta, describes the symptoms of water hemlock poisoning as frothing at the mouth, convulsions, difficult breathing, increased pulse, paralysis, and often death. No specific treatment seems to be available. Symptoms may be counteracted by medicinal remedies such as the administration of intestinal astringents (salol or tannin), the use of heart sedatives, and sometimes the administration of aconite, or potassium salt.

The symptoms develop very rapidly, and little opportunity is given for the use of drugs, unless they are immediately at hand. Under such circumstances the administration by the mouth of large quantities of milk, raw linseed oil, melted lard or even bacon grease are called for. The best preventive is to watch out for this poisonous plant and destroy it wherever it is found.

Cover Crops For Beef Animals

SOME years ago, when soil-drifting became an acute problem in southern Alberta, particularly on wheat farms in the vicinity of High River and McLeod, a practice was developed of seeding summerfallow land to a cereal crop some time in the latter part of July, in order to provide a cover for the soil during the late summer and fall months. Farmers and feeders of beef cattle soon recognized, however, that this cover crop also provided an opportunity for extending the pasture season for beef cattle; and that during the fall and early winter months in the mild climate of southern Alberta, some excellent gains might be made on these cover crops.

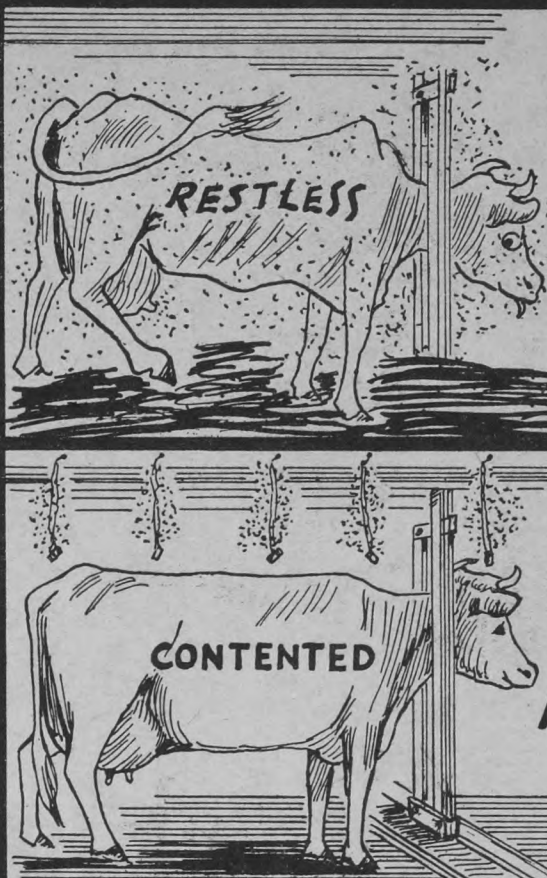
Three years ago, the University of Alberta began a series of experiments with cover crops for the feeding of beef cattle, to ascertain whether the cover crop idea might be applicable to other areas. Oats were seeded in each of the last three years from July 23 to July 30, at the rate of 2½ bushels per acre. From 39 to 51 days after seeding the cover crop was ready for grazing, and the period of grazing has ranged from 51 to 62 days. As a result of these three years' experience, it has been concluded that an acre of cover crop can be counted on to carry one steer for a 60-day period.

Average daily gains for the three-year period have been 2.49 pounds for an average grazing period of 58 days. The cost per 100 pounds of gain over the three-year period has been \$3.09, charging \$5.00 per acre for the grazing period. Included in the cost, also, was the cost

of grain in 1943, when an average of six pounds per head daily was fed during the last 10 days on cover crops. Profits per steer, considering only actual gains made during the cover crop period, plus increases in value per pound during the same period, amounted to \$12.23 or a margin of slightly more than one-half cent per pound. In all of the calculations just given, no allowance was made for labor, but there was allowance for supplements fed, as well as for interest at five per cent on the capital invested in the cattle during the cover crop period.

At the 1945 Feeder's Day, held at the University of Alberta during the first week of June, it was pointed out that cattle grazed on cover crop lacked sufficient finish in each of the three years to justify marketing immediately the cover crop was over. In 1942 it required 123 days of dry lot feeding; in 1943, only 30 days; last year, 61 days. In 1942, however, the steers used were decidedly thin when purchased and were finished more highly than in either of the other two years.

Successful use of cover crops in other parts of the prairie provinces will depend somewhat on moisture conditions during the summer and fall, on the distribution of moisture and on the effects of the cover crop on the supply of nitrates in the soil, as well as on the availability of moisture for the crop of grain in the following year. Work in this direction is proceeding at the University of Alberta and further information of an interesting character may be looked for.



Flies Less MILK

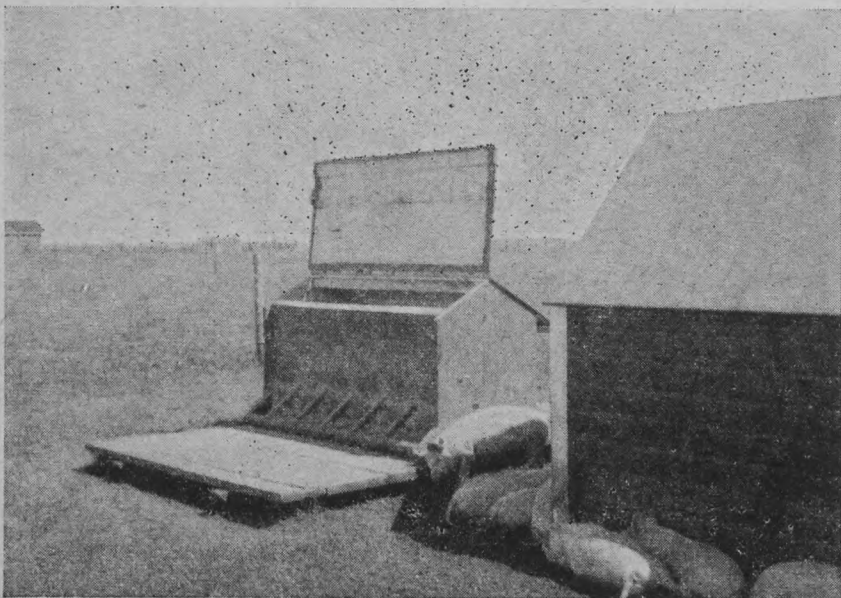
RESTLESS

CONTENTED

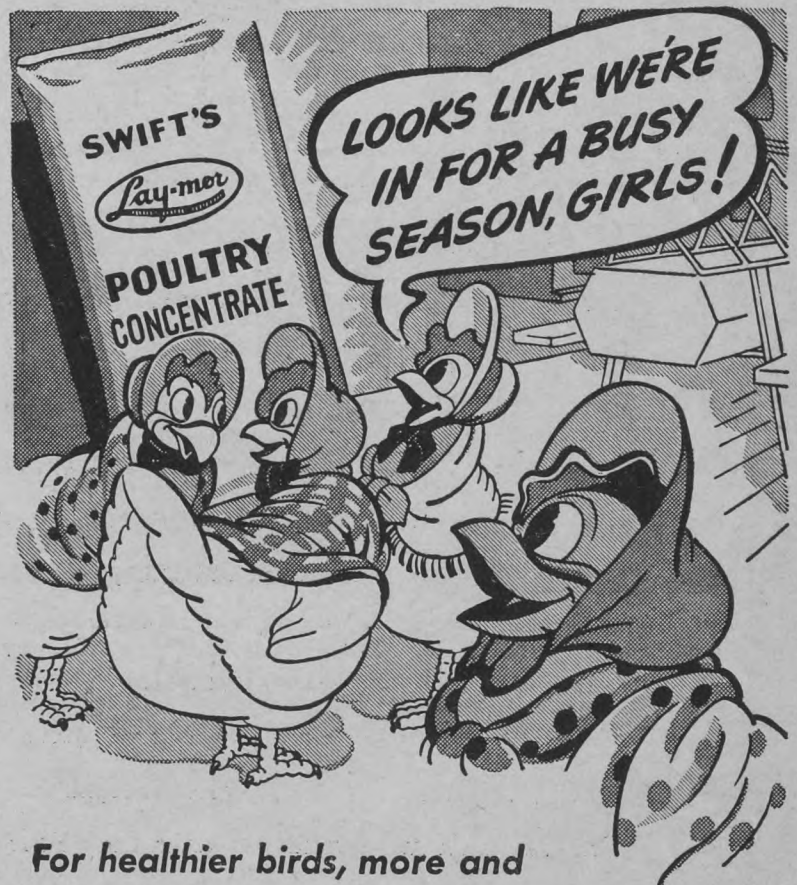
No Flies More MILK

Use Aeroxon Fly-Catchers
SANITARY - QUALITY - PRACTICAL

Sufficient supply for all normal needs is available for this summer and fall.
SEE YOUR LOCAL DEALER.



Portable range houses and adequate self-feeders keep these pigs growing and healthy at the Dominion Experimental Station, Melfort, Sask.—Guide photo.



For healthier birds, more and better eggs, always use Swift's
LAY-MOR CONCENTRATE
 to balance your laying mash

Years of research stand behind Swift's famous line of balanced feeds. For better results always ask for Swift's. Swift Canadian Co. Limited.

SWIFT'S LINE OF BALANCED FEEDS

"If he spansks me, I'm gonna run away from home!"



1. It was the kind of scene that can leave a family unhappy for days. I'd left Timmy and Big Tim at home while I went out to work on our Paper Salvage Drive. That's one of the *very* important jobs in our war effort.



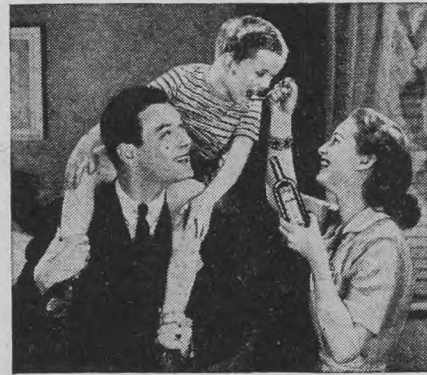
2. Well, that afternoon Timmy needed a laxative, but he balked at the "bad-tasting" stuff, so his father tried to *force* it down him. When I got home, Big Tim was threatening to spank the child, and Timmy was crying.



3. "Tim," I said, "maybe *we're* at fault about this. Let's call Sally. She used to be a nurse." Tim agreed *anything* was worth trying, so I phoned Sally. "Heavens!" she said, "you *shouldn't* force medicine down the child."



4. "Forcing can upset his whole nervous system. Give him a *pleasant-tasting* laxative . . . Castoria. It's made especially for children. They *like* to take it. And it's effective, yet gentle. Why not try it?"



5. We got a bottle at our druggist's and Timmy took Castoria like a lamb! It worked wonderfully, too. Big Tim grinned and said: "Well, that's a home problem licked. Now, get on with your Paper Salvage!"



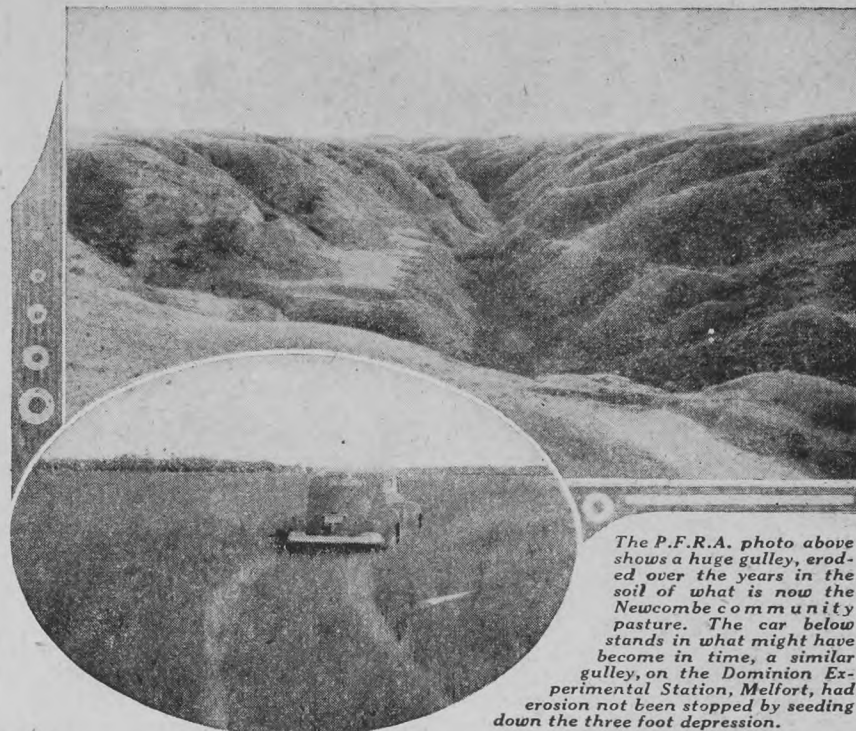
As the medical profession knows, the chief ingredient in Castoria — senna — has an excellent reputation in medical literature.

Research has proved that senna works mostly in the lower bowel, so it rarely disturbs the appetite or digestion. In regulated doses, senna produces easy elimination and almost never gripes or irritates.

CASTORIA

The SAFE laxative made especially for children

FIELD



The P.F.R.A. photo above shows a huge gulley, eroded over the years in the soil of what is now the Newcombe community pasture. The car below stands in what might have become in time, a similar gulley, on the Dominion Experimental Station, Melfort, had erosion not been stopped by seeding down the three foot depression.

Wireworms Do Much Damage

LOSSES to grain crops from wireworms average many millions of dollars each year. In Saskatchewan alone, where grain growing is such a large part of the entire farming program, the average losses for 1943 and 1944 probably exceeded twelve or thirteen million dollars.

Nineteen forty-four was quite a destructive wireworm year. Infestations are generally most severe in typical prairie country, or in open park land districts. Very heavy soils are not so much affected, but light, medium, or moderately heavy-textured soils provide readier opportunities for the wireworms (which live for from five to ten years) to carry on a satisfactory existence.

Damage is usually more severe on crop seeded on summerfallow than on stubble, for the reason that the wireworms able to survive the year devoted to summerfallowing are very hungry, and are therefore more destructive to the crop planted the following year. Where fallows are maintained in weedy condition, or where the land is in stubble, the worms can get plenty to eat and have a better chance of survival.

This means that clean summerfallowing is the only practical means of reducing wireworm infestations.

In areas where wireworms are troublesome, summerfallowing should be done at least every two or three years, and the fallow kept free of weeds and particularly of volunteer grains and grasses from the middle of June until the end of July. Any method of maintaining a clean fallow will reduce infestation, but surface tillage is less expensive. Moreover, the seed bed for the next crop is firmer.

Wireworm damage is noted by the withered tops of seedlings which have died in the drill row. The underground portions of these seedlings are discolored and shredded, though not completely cut off. On larger plants, the central shoots may be dead, while the outer leaves are still green. In newly seeded wheat, some of the kernels may be chewed. If it is decided to reseed fields that have been badly damaged by wireworm, this should be done as soon as possible and, oats and barley, being more resistant than wheat to wireworm attack, should preferably be used.

Co-operative Tractor-Combine Use

IN these times of labor shortage and difficulty in obtaining new tractors and combines, it may be desirable for two men to work together, where one has a tractor and the other a combine. As a result of basic cost rates approved, after careful study, by the Western Agricultural Engineering Committee, it

should be fairly easy to agree on a fair proportion of the costs.

These basic rates are calculated on a per hour basis. The basic rate per hour for tractors for example, is three cents per hour for each \$100 of cost when new. Thus a \$1,600 tractor would carry a basic cost of 48 cents per hour. Harvesting



The tractor and duckfoot cultivator make a good tillage combination in any area where soil drifting is a danger and the trash cover is not excessive.—Guide photo.

machines, including power binders and combines carry a basic cost of 17 cents per hour for each \$100 of new cost. Thus, a \$440 ten-foot power binder carries a basic rate of 75 cents per hour of use and a 12-foot combine with auxiliary motor costing \$1,850, a basic rate of \$3.14 per hour.

Added to these basic rates are the operating costs, consisting, in the case of the tractor, of fuel, oil, grease and labor. These operating costs may vary somewhat, but the committee suggests operating costs of 57 cents per hour for the tractor, in addition to labor estimated at 50 cents, making a total operating cost of \$1.07 per hour. Add 48 cents per hour for a \$1,600 tractor and the custom charge rate for the tractor and operator would be \$1.55 per hour of use.

For a 12-foot combine with auxiliary motor, costing \$1,850 new and carrying a basic cost rate of \$3.14 per hour, fuel, oil and grease costs are estimated 45 cents, and labor 50 cents, making an operating cost of 95 cents, or a total custom charge rate of \$4.09 per hour of use. Thus, if one man owned a tractor and the other the combine, each furnishing an operator for his own machine, the total custom charge rate for the outfit would be \$5.64 per hour.

The easiest method of settlement is for A to pay B \$4.09 per hour while B's combine is working on A's farm and for B to pay A \$1.55 per hour while A's tractor is working on B's farm, assuming again, that each man provided an operator for his own machine and also assuming that operating costs are approximately as suggested by the Committee. Each man, therefore, virtually rents the other man's machine. The committee recommends, however, that in instances where a tractor is supplied by A and rented to B who operates it, the basic cost figure should be increased by at least 50 per cent. That is to say, instead of three cents per hour for each \$100 of cost when new, the rate should be at least 4½ cents per hour, in order to cover the risk involved where the owner is not responsible for the operation of his own tractor.

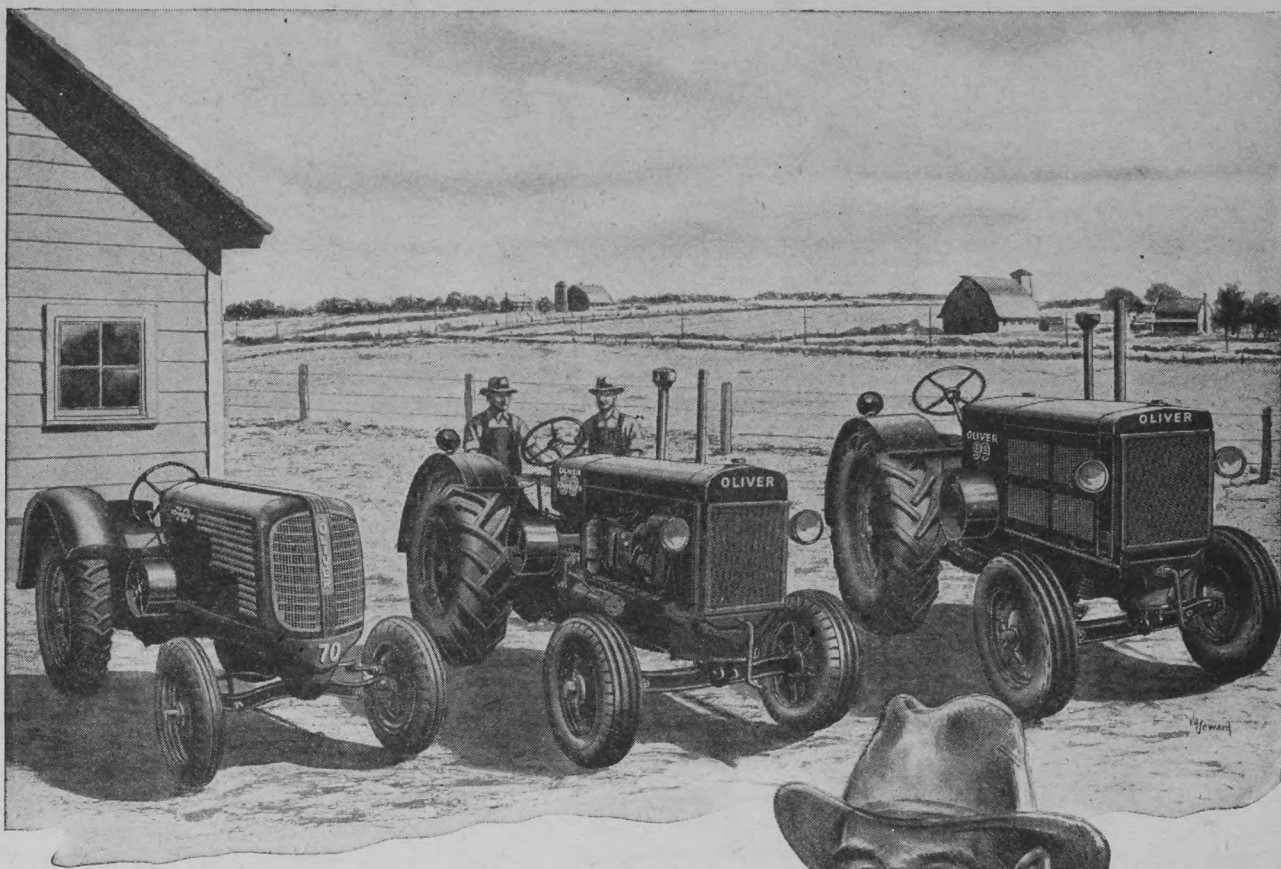
Sweet Clover Poison

CATTLE fed during winter on sweet clover hay that has not been properly cured sometimes suffer from what is called sweet clover poisoning, or sweet clover disease. The animals appear dull, their muscles are stiff and they are reluctant to move. Large swellings may appear on any part of the body, especially around his hips and under the lower wall of the chest. These swellings are filled with blood, and if scratches or wounds occur, the bleeding is very difficult, if not impossible, to stop. Animals continue to eat, but if the disease continues, the animals become too weak to stand and eventually die.

The writer recalls an epidemic of this disease which occurred in western Ontario one fall about 20 years ago. Quite a number of valuable cattle died, and a great many others suffered more or less from this form of illness. Officials of the Ontario Veterinary College visited many of the farms, examined the cattle, and the feed they were receiving, and concluded that the disease arose from feed, generally sweet clover, which was mouldy from having been improperly cured.

Even today the cause of the disease does not seem to be thoroughly understood, but animal pathologists know that a poison develops in sweet clover which has become mouldy, and it is this poison which produces the symptoms already described. In cows that are calving, the disease often results in the death of both cow and calf, because the blood of a diseased animal will fail to clot.

It may be that the reason sweet clover is the chief offender is that the stocks of sweet clover are large and coarse, unless the crop has been cut early enough to avoid this coarseness. After seasons when sweet clover grows vigorously, and there has been plenty of moisture—perhaps enough to interfere with haying operations—the danger from mouldy clover hay is always greatest. Some times the mould is serious enough that it can be seen inside the stalk, if the stalk is split. In any case, extreme care in the curing of sweet clover hay is highly desirable; and the existence of this disease emphasizes even more strongly than the quality of



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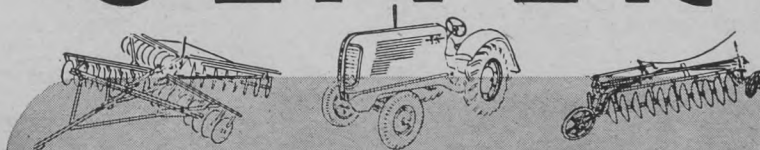
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the hay, the importance of cutting sweet clover hay sufficiently early and curing it as thoroughly as possible.

Bacterial Wilt of Alfalfa

ONE of the most destructive diseases of alfalfa is bacterial wilt, which is widely distributed in the irrigated sections of southern Alberta, and has appeared in non-irrigated areas.

According to the Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology, Edmonton, it is easy to detect this disease, even in its early stages, by examining the roots of any plants that do not appear to be just right. Examination is made by peeling back the main tap root of the diseased plant, after which a yellowish discoloration or streaking can be seen, instead of the creamy-white color characteristic of healthy roots. This diseased discoloration becomes darker and extends farther down the main root and into the branch roots as the disease progresses. If the root is cut across, the disease will appear as a yellowish-brown ring or spotting.

Where the disease is present, cutting or heavy pasturing in the late fall should be avoided, because such a practice weakens the plant. If one stand of alfalfa is free of the disease and another shows it, the young healthy stands should be cut before the older, diseased one. In cases where this may not be practicable, the mower knife should be disinfected with a solution of formalin before cutting the disease-free stand.

It is recommended that harrowing or discing of affected stands is seldom advisable, owing to the wounding of the roots and subsequent spreading of the disease. On irrigated land, no more water should be used than is necessary, and water from a diseased stand should not be allowed to run to a young healthy one.

Wilt-resistant varieties of alfalfa are being sought, and several strains recently developed in the United States are now being tested on wilt-infested soil in southern Alberta.

Adjust Carburetor for Normal Load

ACCORDING to C. T. Stephanson, Agricultural Engineer for the Alberta Department of Agriculture, too much attention has been paid in the past to the economy of tractor operation under full load. He believes that economy at average work has been undervalued, for the reason that only about 25 per cent of farm tractors work with an average of 60 per cent or more of the rated horsepower, while only about four per cent operate with 85 per cent of rated horsepower. Thus, operation with the throttle only partly opened is a normal condition, from which it follows that the carburetor should be set for that load in order to achieve the most economical operation.

If the occasion arises when full power is needed for heavy work, the carburetor needs adjusting to suit the job. The following comment on carburetor-adjusting with this in mind may prove helpful.

"The carburetor may be adjusted for power and it may be adjusted for economy. Adjusting the needle valve to fit the job does this and saves fuel. For two speed adjustment the engine should be started and the idling adjustment set so that the tractor idles smoothly and slowly. To be sure which is the idling adjustment and which is the needle valve adjustment, look in the instruction book for a labelled diagram. For high speed adjustment, open up the throttle rapidly when the engine is warm, and notice whether or not the engine hesitates or picks up quickly. If it hesitates slightly, the mixture is lean and correct for light work; if it picks up quickly, the mixture is rich, and may be too rich. Adjust the needle valve to get a lean mixture, or until the engine hesitates. To do this, close the needle valve a small amount at a time and test by opening the throttle rapidly. Once the carburetor is set correctly, a mere twist of the wrist will change from a rich to a lean mixture, or from a lean to a rich mixture to fit the job."



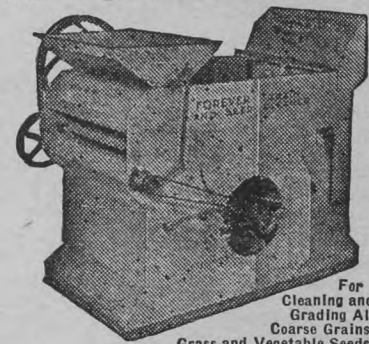
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Check fresh bog spavin Keep horse at work

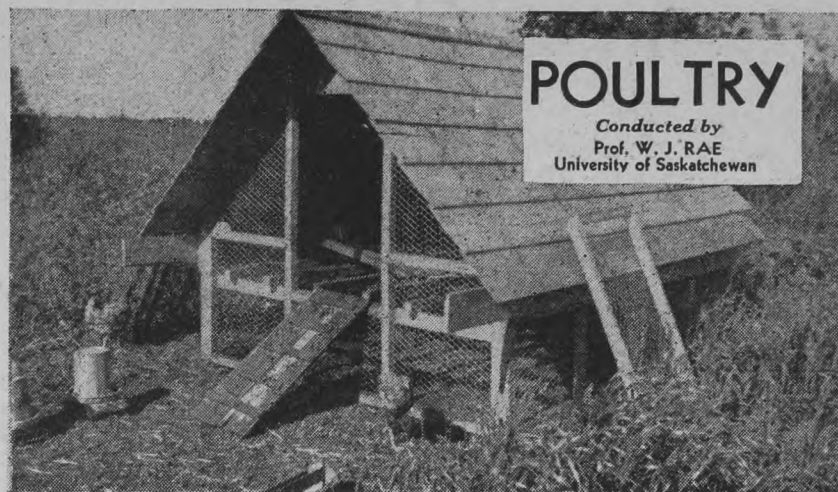
To check fresh bog spavin you must catch it at first signs of puffiness, before the hock bunch hardens.

Bog spavin appears as a soft swelling to front and inner side of hock joint. When first noticed, massage Absorbine on the puffy hock to stimulate local circulation. This increases blood flow in the area and reduces swelling. Rub in Absorbine twice daily until the swelling goes down.

Absorbine is not a "cure-all" but is most helpful if used as recommended. A stand-by for 50 years, Absorbine is used by many experienced horsemen and veterinarians. Especially helpful in checking windgall, curb, thoroughpin and similar congestive troubles and to help prevent them from becoming permanent, painful afflictions. Only \$2.50 for a long-lasting bottle. On sale at all druggists.

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Pendulous Crop in Turkeys

THE University of California has conducted a number of surveys and carried on considerable research on the causes and treatment of pendulous crop in turkeys.

Turkeys suffering from this condition will show an enlarged crop filled with a liquid material which gives off a very offensive odor. Post mortem examination reveals the existence of a more or less ulcerated condition of the lining of the crop.

As to the cause of this condition, the California workers advance four possible causes: first, inheritance; second, filthy yards or buildings; third, injury from eating dry rough feed such as dead grass; and, fourth, excessive consumption of water or milk.

The treatment consists of removing the contents of the crop and following this with daily washings of a quart of warm water in which a tablespoon of baking soda has been dissolved. A piece of ¼-inch rubber tubing and a small funnel are indispensable pieces of equipment to use in pouring the water down the gullet to the crop. Hold the bird up by the legs, with the head down to empty the crop. Massage gently. In case this treatment does not bring results, a surgical operation may be necessary.

The best method of control is prevention. Do not use any turkeys for breeding that have had pendulous crops. Never allow the turkeys to become thirsty, otherwise they may drink to excess when the water or milk is provided. Finally, feed a well balanced diet so that the turkeys will not develop depraved appetites and then try to satisfy their craving by eating too much roughage.

The Scaly Leg Mite

SCALY leg in chickens, turkeys, pheasants, and pigeons is caused by a parasite which burrows into the skin or scales of the bird's leg just below the hock joint. Their presence causes an intense irritation and, in due time, the leg becomes enlarged and rough due to the accumulation of the waste products given off by the parasite as it grows and multiplies. In very severe cases, the bird may become lame.

Scaly leg can be cured if treatment is commenced soon after the parasites have been discovered. The affected birds should be removed from the flock and placed in dry, well-ventilated pens. The legs should be well scrubbed with soap and water to remove the loose scales and dirt. When dry, apply a penetrating oil or ointment. The following mixtures are recommended:

Caraway oil, one part; lard or vaseline, four parts; or, sulphur, one part; lard, nine parts.

Coal oil or kerosene can be used if the above ingredients are not available, but it may cause blisters if it comes in contact with the skin above the hock. Treatment should be repeated at least twice, at intervals of several days.

Moulting

MOULTING refers to shedding of old feathers and to the growing of new ones. Under average flock conditions, a laying hen commences her first annual moult at the conclusion of her first laying year. The time and the length of the moulting period are very important factors in judging hens for production.

Those hens which begin to moult about July 1 are classified as early moulters and are generally the poorest layers in the flock. Such a hen continues to shed her feathers all summer and is never ready to get back into lay, until she has had a good long rest period. There is no place in any flock for a hen that takes a prolonged holiday. The hens which continue to lay through July and August are the best and most profitable layers. They moult late in the season and take a relatively short time to grow new feathers, and get back into production again. Of course, it is assumed that the hens are getting reasonable care.

If feed becomes scarce, or the flock is neglected, early moulting may be common to both the good and the poor layers. However, when fall egg prices are good as they will be this year, there is no really good reason for neglecting the hens. When selecting hens for market, the color changes and the moulting condition will be the best guides to follow. Sell off the hens with yellow legs and beak and those birds which begin to moult early. These birds are only boarders and eat just about as much feed as the good producers. Therefore, get rid of them as soon as possible, so that the other hens in the flock can produce eggs at a profit and not at a loss.

Recognizing Vitality and Health

CONSTITUTIONAL vigor is essential for good production. Healthy hens are active, alert, and in good flesh, while those that are undesirable are generally dull, listless, thin or overfat, and with heavy, sagging abdomens. When birds are lacking in vigor, they often take up the easy position of letting their body relax, such as squatting on the shanks and tucking the head under the wing. The cackling and singing of hens indicates their reproductive ability.

The appearance of the head is an important indication of constitution. It should be clean-cut and well balanced, of medium length and depth. It should be wide and flat, the width increasing uniformly from the attachment of the beak, to a point directly back of the eye. The eyes should be large, bright, and prominent, set in an oval eye-ring. A smooth, lean condition of the skin covering the face is desirable. The head neatly attached to the neck and as far removed from throatiness as possible.

The types to avoid are thick, prominent jaws, narrow skulls, heavily wrinkled or shallow faces, heavy face-feathering, small, sunken eyes, overhanging eyebrows and combs with narrow serrations. The slender, spindly, stilted birds can be weeded out as poor individuals.

Make Sure of Fertility

TWELVE to fourteen females of the heavy breeds and eighteen to twenty of the light breeds are the maximum numbers to each male bird, where the best results are being sought. Male birds that have been well wintered in a separate pen from the females give the best fertility. Where large pens are used for breeding purposes and a large number of females and several males are together, improved results through reduced fighting and interference can be obtained by allowing only half of the males on the floor at one time. Under this plan the males are changed at noon each day.

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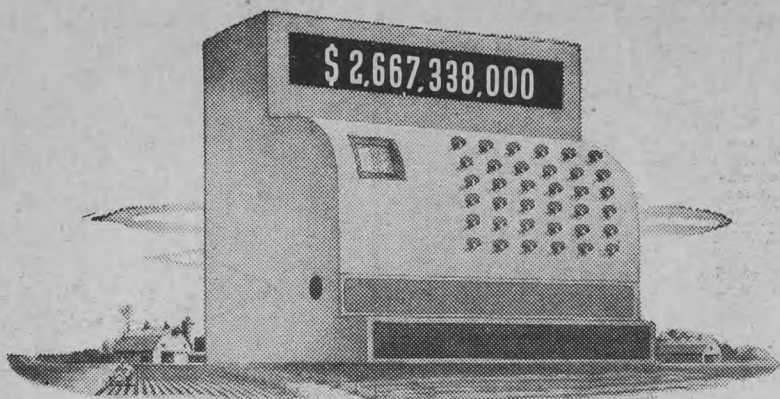
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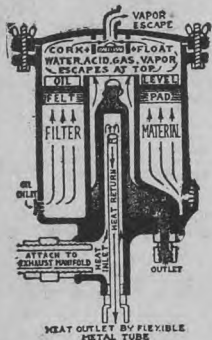
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HORTICULTURE

A bed of delphiniums at the Dominion Experimental Station, Beaverlodge, Alta.—Guide photo.

Garden Insect Pests

AROUND the third week in July white maggots are frequently observed attacking cabbages and cauliflower, radishes and turnips. These maggots make scars on the turnips and eat the underground parts of the stems of the cabbages and cauliflower. They also bore into radishes. The name given them is the turnip maggot, or the cabbage root maggot. The maggot is the larval stage of a small fly. The maggot itself is without legs, white, and about one-quarter inch long. The eggs of the fly are laid in the soil around the stem of the plant. The plant severely attacked, especially young plants, may wilt, turn yellow and die.

The time to control this insect is before the maggot gains access to the root. For this purpose, dissolve one ounce of corrosive sublimate in 10 gallons of water, and apply one-half cup of the solution on the soil around the stems and roots of each cabbage or cauliflower plant, repeating at weekly intervals for at least two or three weeks. Do not apply corrosive sublimate to radishes or turnips. Also, where corrosive sublimate is used, it is important to remember that it corrodes metal, so that the mixture should be made in a wooden, glass or enamel vessel. This poison is deadly to humans and all containers should be thoroughly cleaned after being used.

THE larvae of the imported cabbage worm also attacks cabbages, cauliflowers and turnips. These larvae eat holes in the leaves and in the head, and the injury will occur from late May until the end of summer. This caterpillar is velvety green and may be 1½ inches long, with short and very fine hairs. It has a faint golden line down its back. Spray or dust very shortly after the adult butterflies appear over the plants in the garden, or as soon as the small velvety worms are visible, using one ounce of fresh pyrethrum powder to one gallon of water. This spray is a contact spray and must actually hit the body of the insect to be effective. If commercial extracts of pyrethrum are used, the directions of the manufacturer should be followed exactly. If desired, the plants may be dusted with one part of calcium arsenate, or paris green, or white arsenic, to ten parts of wheat flour. If this dust is used, care must be taken to mix the poison with the flour very thoroughly. These insects attack not only cabbage, cauliflower and turnips, but brussels sprouts, radishes, etc. It may be necessary to harvest the crop, or use the edible leaves of the plant soon. In this case the pyrethrum spray should be used, or a commercial rotenone dust.

FROM early June until late August, the Colorado potato beetle, both larvae and adults, attack egg plants, potatoes and tomatoes. A poisonous dust

made from 15 teaspoonfuls of arsenate of lime, or arsenate of lead, to one pound of hydrated lime can be used or, in larger quantities, one pound of the poison to ten pounds of hydrated lime. Mix the two very thoroughly, and apply when the foliage is wet with dew or rain. This poison may also be applied in the form of a spray, using in this case five teaspoonfuls of the poison to one gallon of water, or 1½ pounds to 40 gallons of water. For making the spray, mix the exact amount of poison with a small quantity of water to make a smooth thin paste, then pour this into the balance of the water, stirring thoroughly. When the spray is being applied, the material must be kept agitated or thoroughly mixed.

Should neither arsenate of lime nor arsenate of lead be obtainable, paris green at the rate of one pound for 40 gallons of water may be used, but two pounds of hydrated lime are necessary with each pound of paris green in order to prevent injury to the foliage from the paris green. In dusting or spraying for the potato beetle it is necessary to cover all of the foliage as soon as the first adults are noticed on the plant. Repeat once or twice if necessary a week or ten days apart. It will take approximately 50 pounds of prepared dust, or 100 gallons of prepared spray, to cover an acre of half-grown potato plants.

APHIDS of various species attack different vegetable crops. They are frequently troublesome on cabbages, caragana and potatoes, and will attack peas, beans and turnips also. Aphids are usually found in clusters and may either be wingless or with filmy wings. They are small, soft-bodied, green, grey or black sucking insects, which must be killed by a contact poison which must actually strike the body of the aphids. Injured plants wilt, become unthrifty as the aphids suck out the vital juices, and the leaves will curl.

Control can be secured by the use of nicotine sulphate dust or spray. The dust is made by using two teaspoonfuls of nicotine sulphate to three ounces of hydrated lime; or twelve ounces of poison to ten pounds for larger quantities. Shake the ingredients thoroughly together, crush all lumps. Sometimes a few small stones and pebbles in the container which is being shaken will help to crush the lumps and mix the poison. For a nicotine sulphate spray, use 1½ teaspoonfuls of nicotine sulphate, one ounce of soap, and one gallon of water; or two ounces of the poison, eight ounces of soap, and ten gallons of water for a larger quantity. Eight teaspoonfuls equal one ounce. Dissolve the soap in warm water, cool, add the nicotine sulphate and mix thoroughly. When applying, remember that the spray must wet the bodies of all insects it may kill.

Fire Blight

FIRE blight is a disease of apples and of pears which may completely kill trees of varieties which are not resistant to it. It is caused by a definite organism which first shows its effect by burning the leaves on the ends of twigs and branches; and the disease works pro-

gressively down the twig or branch, leaving behind it a completely dead area. Where it passes from small branches to larger ones, the bark becomes shrunken and dried up.

Some seasons seem more favorable for the development of this disease than

others, especially if rainfall has been ample for rapid growth. Trees that have been vigorously attacked show a characteristic appearance, with brown spots all over the outer ends of the branches where clusters of tip and outer leaves have been attacked.

Not too much is known about fire blight, except that certain varieties seem to be able to resist it, and that its spread can be checked or prevented in trees that are not resistant, by very prompt cutting out of all parts a least six inches below the noticeable infection. Enquiry of horticultural authorities in each province will bring information as to the varieties generally considered most resistant to this disease.

Where fire blight infection is noted on trees already planted, and it is desired to check spread of the disease, the infected parts should be cut out promptly, as already indicated, with the use of sharp shears or a fine-toothed saw, and both the tools and the wound treated by using a solution of corrosive sublimate in water, at the rate of one part of corrosive sublimate to 1,000 parts of water. The wound, especially on large branches, should be covered with melted wax, preferably grafting wax, which sterilizes the surface and protects the tissue which has been cut.

It is advisable to dip the shears or saw in a similar solution after each cut, in order to avoid spreading the disease. All portions of branches cut off in this way should also be burned immediately, in order to destroy disease organisms.

Why Not Graft Them?

ALONG about this time of year there are often found in fruit gardens trees that have proven disappointing. It may be that the variety blooms so late as to be caught by late frosts, or it may be a poor yielder, or the quality of the fruit may not be satisfactory. The tendency is to pull the tree out, even though it may have reached a fairly good size and, as a tree, may be hardy and of good shape.

It might be more satisfactory in the long run to leave such trees as this in the garden and to graft them to some other variety next spring. Grafting is not really difficult if one is willing to follow directions closely and to exercise care in the operation. It is quite possible to change over some variety that possesses a good hardy trunk and develops a sturdy frame, to some much more desirable variety from the point of view of quality and yield. Recently, the Dominion Experimental Farm Service has issued a very excellent chart on the budding and grafting of fruit trees. The illustrations are many and detailed. A copy can be obtained, either by writing to the Central Experiment Farm, Ottawa, or to any of the Dominion experimental farms and stations in western Canada. These are located at Brandon, Manitoba; Indian Head, Swift Current, Melfort and Scott, Saskatchewan; Lethbridge, Lacombe and Beaverlodge, Alberta; and Agassiz, Summerland, and Saanichton, B.C.

Currant Fruit Fly

The larva or worm of the yellow

currant fruit fly is prevalent in prairie currant and gooseberry plantations. Prospects are that some of the new poison sprays will be effective against this fly. At present the recommendations are that any fruits that fall prematurely be gathered up and burned, and that hens be permitted the run of the plantation, so that they may eat the berries that ripen prematurely and disturb the insects as they emerge from the berries to enter the ground for the sake of pupating. Then in the autumn, just prior to freeze-up,



A lovely cedar tree on the farm of Bruce Anderson, Swan River, Man.—Guide Photo.

with a digging fork turn a 2-inch layer of soil completely upside down under the bushes. The winter weather should destroy most of the pupae.

The imported currant worms eat the foliage. They are effectively combatted by spraying the foliage early in the season with one-quarter pound of arsenate of lead powder in 10 gallons of water. If tent caterpillars be present, destroy the nests by crushing, or cut off the infested branch and burn it.

Sweet Peas Thirsty In Hot Weather

THE satisfaction one gets from growing sweet peas often depends on the attention they receive during the hot weather in July and August. Sweet peas like cool growing conditions and they also respond to certain kinds of fertilizer. The sweet pea plant is deep rooted and can go a considerable distance for moisture, but the best results are secured if plenty of moisture is available. Where watering is done with a hose, it has been found advisable to remove the nozzle and allow a gentle stream of water to run along the row until the ground is thoroughly soaked, rather than apply water in the form of a spray. Also because of the advantage of abundant moisture, a mulch of some material such as grass clippings or other fine mulch, reduces the loss of moisture and keeps the soil cool. A mulch of short straw or grass two inches deep and a foot or more on either side of the row, will be found satisfactory.

Liquid manure is perhaps the best fertilizer for sweet peas, although ammonium phosphate has given splendid results. An easy way to secure a supply of liquid manure is to soak a sackful of ordinary barnyard manure in a barrel of water for a few days previous to using. The liquid thus secured can be diluted with an equal amount of water before applying; and an ordinary watering can with the nozzle removed enables the liquid manure to be applied alongside the row very conveniently. Three or four applications six or seven days apart will tend to produce large highly-colored, long-stemmed blooms.

Questions

Q. (Mrs. J. T., Barons, Alta.): The soil on the east side of the house is very light in color, and none of my flower seeds came up. We have just moved to this place, and the only flowers that grew were hollyhocks, that the former tenant planted. What treatment should we give and what would grow well?

A. Enrich your soil with well-rotted manure, leaf mould, peat moss or other forms of humus that will incorporate nitrogen and plant organisms. The natural fertilizer should be plowed or dug in. Autumn plowing is preferred. If preparation is delayed until spring, pack after the deep cultivation to restrict drying out of the porous garden earth.

* * *

Q. (F.G., Bluesky, Alta.) Please give a description of Rocky Mountain Cherry. Would they be hardy enough for northern Alberta? Are they sweet? Time of ripening and what size are they?

A. The name "Rocky Mountain Cherry" is a general one, being somewhat comparable to the term "Chokecherry." It refers to Western forms of native sand cherry. The term is loosely used and some very inferior seedling stock is sold under it. If one wishes a large-fruited, good quality sand cherry it is necessary to secure a named variety. Sand cherries may ripen from mid-July to October. A large proportion of wild sand cherries are small, astringent and distasteful.

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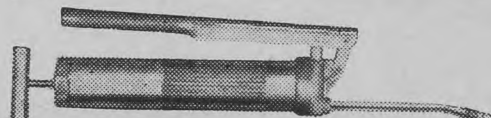


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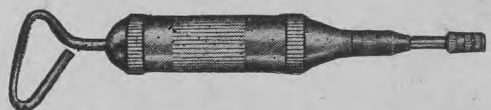
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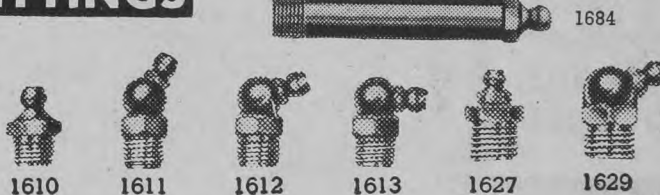


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Yes, it takes a lot of work to make a pie, a crop, a tank—and a busy, prosperous, sound and solid nation.

It takes a lot of working TOGETHER!

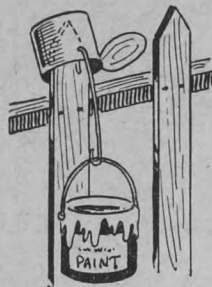
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Suggestions which may come in handy this summer

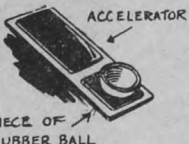
When Painting the Garden Fence



When doing it, the trouble is to find a holder for the paint can. Here is an easy way to overcome the difficulty. Just take an empty can, punch a hole in the side of it, make a wire hook and fasten to it. Then when painting just catch it on the handiest picket with the paint can hung in the hook.—D.C.R.

Another Use for a Rubber Ball

A woman driver with high heeled shoes should get the man of the house to cut a hollow rubber ball in two and attach one half of it to the accelerator upside down. The high heel fits nicely into the socket thus made. Soft rubber will not damage the heel in any way.—D.C.R.



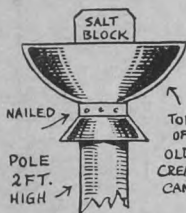
Dogs Preferred

Here is a sketch of a doorway in a picket fence which will let the dog through but excludes the feathered denizens of the barnyard. It works. It is simply a piece of board hung in an opening which has been framed in the picket fence. It is hung on an iron pin held by staples and will swing both ways. The dog just pushes it up and slips underneath but the fowls are fooled. — John P. Napier, Kilgobbin Farm, Royal Oak, Saanich, B.C.



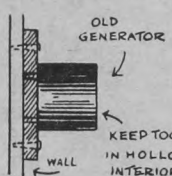
zens of the barnyard. It works. It is simply a piece of board hung in an opening which has been framed in the picket fence. It is hung on an iron pin held by staples and will swing both ways. The dog just pushes it up and slips underneath but the fowls are fooled. — John P. Napier, Kilgobbin Farm, Royal Oak, Saanich, B.C.

Stand for Salt Block



I saw this stand in a field I was passing. Take an old cream can and cut the top part off. The post is just big enough to fit into the neck of the can. The top is then nailed to the post, the whole being about 2½ feet high. The handles are removed so that the animals will not hook behind them. The top does not fit the post so tightly as to prevent the drainage of rain water.—Edwin Unger, Mayfair, Sask.

Tube Repair Rack



Take an old generator and discard all except the heavy casing. Mount on a block of wood measuring 12 x 12 x 1½ inches. The complete rack is then screwed fast to the side of the garage where it is ready for constant use. In making repairs to inner tubes, the tube is hung over the rack and held down with the foot, and the repair patch applied.—Dorland A. Hotz, St. Boswells, Sask.

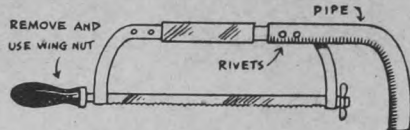
Hogs Can't Upset It.

Hogs can't root this trough around the floor of the pen, let alone upset it. The dotted lines show where the side boards of the feed trough are let into the ends. There is nothing but a sloping side for the hog to get his snout against.—D.C.R.



Hold Handle Hacksaw

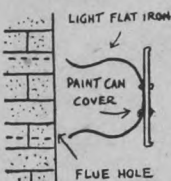
The handle is made of a pipe, which is bent to the desired shape. Two small holes are bored in the saw frame and in the pipe, the holes to coincide with each other. The pipe where it fits on



the frame has to be sawn lengthwise, so as to fit on each side of the hacksaw frame. The handle and the pipe are riveted together. The wooden handle is taken off and a wing nut replaces it to keep the blade at the correct tension.—Thos. Wishart, Starbuck, Man.

Flue Hole Cover

A very neat flue hole cover can be quickly made by riveting a light, flat, iron, or 22-gauge tin to a common can cover. The iron shaped as shown will securely hold the cover in place. A coat of paint matching with the surrounding wall will greatly improve the appearance.—A. S. Wurz, Rockyford, Alta.



Nose Guard

A very good nose guard can be made by attaching a piece of old belt or stiff leather about 14 inches long and 4 inches wide to the rings of the bit. Attach the guard so that there is a clearance of two inches between it and the horse's lip so that it will swing freely as the horse moves along. The horse can breathe more freely than with the ordinary nose guard.—Mike R. Hofer, Rockyford, Alta.



Wire Snipper

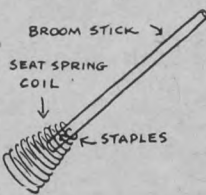
I found this a very handy tool for snipping wire. A pair of scissors that can no longer be used in the house can be converted into a good pair of wire cutters. Cut off the scissors the desired length and then grind out a semi-circle in one blade, sharpen with a small whet



stone and lubricating oil. The blades can be hardened by heating cherry red and plunging into old cylinder oil.—C. Leder, Neerlandia, Alta.

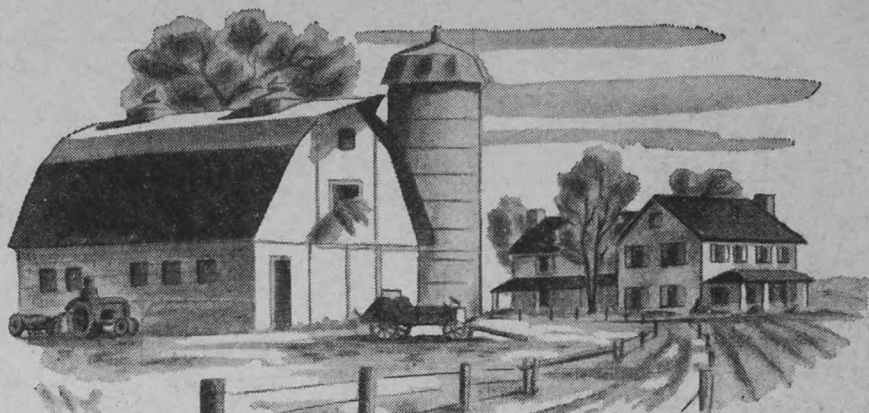
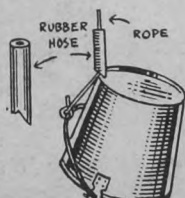
Opener for Drain Pipe

For this operation nothing serves the purpose better than an old seat spring attached to a broom stick with small wire staples. The spring is inserted into the pipe with a twisting motion. When withdrawn the sediment is ejected without mess or bother.—Dorland A. Hotz, St. Boswells, Sask.



Well Bucket Tipper

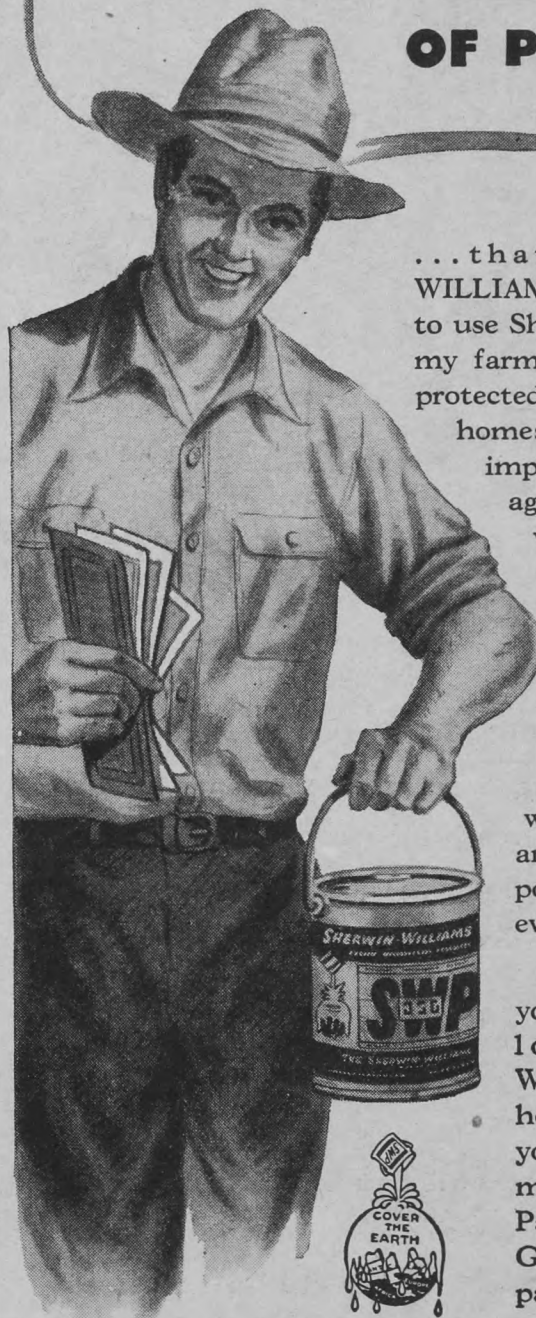
This simple device saves a lot of bother for those who use a bucket in their well. Take a piece of garden hose and shape it as shown. Then slip it on the rope above the bucket. It will keep the bucket upside down until it hits the water when a sharp jerk loosens it.—D.C.R.



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MONTHLY COMMENTARY

by UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

Canadian Wheat is Rushed to Meet Urgent Needs

Canadian wheat is being poured into Great Britain and continental Europe, as well as certain other destinations abroad at a rate greater than ever before. It is also at a rate greater than could be maintained by Canada over any long period. Overseas shipments of Canadian wheat (some of it in the form of flour) have been at a rate of more than ten million bushels within a week. The greatest wheat crop Canada has ever grown would not be sufficient to maintain such a rate for a year and it is only because of stored-up surpluses that this country is now able to meet needs abroad at the present rate. The need for wheat imports into Europe is proved to be much greater than was earlier expected. Official and semi-official reports are constantly being sent out from Europe of the danger not only of food shortage but of actual starvation. Wheat is the one food commodity in the world which is not in short supply. In fact it was thought for a time that there might be an embarrassing surplus of wheat at the end of the European war. But the shortage of other foods is so acute that quite evidently European populations will have to live on cereals to a much greater extent than used to be the case. The greatest deficiencies are in meat, milk and fats. It will take some years to overcome those deficiencies with the gradual restoration of the livestock industry of Europe. Flocks and herds have to a large extent disappeared; eaten up for food during the war. Indeed it appears possible that some of the grass crops of Europe will be wasted through lack of livestock to consume it.

Former bottlenecks in the supply of Canadian wheat to overseas countries have largely disappeared. The present bottleneck is mainly in European transportation and milling capacity. At the moment Canadian wheat is probably arriving at European ports just about as fast as it can be unloaded, milled and transported. Port facilities, railways and canals, and mills will have to be restored as part of the program of getting food to those who need it. One former bottleneck with which every western farmer was familiar was in western railway transportation. Since the collapse of Germany and the end of the need for munitions shipments, railways have found enough cars to rush long stored wheat forward from country elevators to the terminal elevators.

The lakehead terminals have been putting wheat through more rapidly than ever before and the insistence of labor there in observance of the eight-hour day is no longer such a handicap as was formerly the case. That is because there are no slack periods, to compensate for which over-time work used to seem necessary. Movement down the lakes has been accelerated by the release of some lake boats from other traffic as the supreme need has been recognized to keep up the flow of wheat. Canadian shipping regulations have been relaxed to allow vessels of American registry to move cargoes from one Canadian port to another.

The Canadian transportation system is working very smoothly but would be unable to keep up the present rate of movement unless ocean-going ships were available at St. Lawrence and Atlantic ports to move wheat overseas as fast as it arrives. Shipping for this purpose is available just now because the former movement of munitions across the Atlantic has ceased and also because ship movements have been speeded up when the need for movement in convoys disappeared. Some freighters which had been converted into aircraft carriers are now carrying wheat cargoes. This present availability of shipping cannot be counted on to continue

indefinitely. As the tempo of war against Japan is speeded up there will inevitably be a transfer to the Pacific of many vessels now in Atlantic service. Wheat must be got overseas while transport is available.

The transport situation provides one great reason, in addition to the fact that Canada has wheat, for the present demand for Canadian wheat. Australia is usually a wheat exporter but because of drought is desperately short of grains at present. Even if wheat were available there vessels would be lacking to ship it out. There was a period during the war when Australia shipped a good deal of wheat, and even some to the United States. That was when there was cargo space in ships returning after carrying troops and munitions to Australia. The Pacific war has now moved far north of Australia and the ships are now on a different run. Argentina has a good deal of wheat and has found cargo space for some shipments both to Britain and to Spain but the number of ships which can be spared for the long trip to South America is limited and much of the space is needed for meat and corn. There are great quantities of wheat in the United States for which an outlet would be welcome. The country would be prepared to supply a good deal of it on lend-lease arrangements, but railways in the United States are tremendously congested and are not at the moment in a position to deliver great quantities at the sea-board. Canada is now consequently supplying some wheat which otherwise might move from the United States.

In addition to wheat for Britain and Europe all of which is going from Atlantic ports, certain quantities are in course of shipment from Vancouver to India, Russia, South Africa and Australia, whenever shipping space can be found. The Russian movement is confined to vessels under Russian registry, which so long as that country is not at war with Japan, are able to move to Vladivostok, where Russia has always found it convenient to import some Canadian wheat. India, once a wheat exporter, finds wheat imports necessary because of increased population, because of crop failures and because former imports of rice from Burma and Siam have been shut off.

At the present rate of export the total carryover of Canadian wheat as at July 31, will be well below 300 million bushels. The effective carryover as at the time when new crop wheat begins to move, may well be under 200 million bushels. How long the present rate of demand will continue cannot be predicted. New crops will shortly be harvested in Europe but not for another year can fall harvests be expected there, because so much of European acreage is of fall sown crops. Both battle conditions and shortage of men prevented normal seeding last fall.

International Wheat Price Not Yet Agreed Upon

It is still difficult to make an accurate statement about the present price for Canadian wheat.

The Wheat Board initial price basis for wheat delivered by farmers is \$1.25 for No. 1 Northern in store in terminal elevators, but farmers have hopes of getting a further payment on participation certificates. They know they will get such a payment on wheat delivered during 1943-44 and there may be such a payment on wheat of 1944-45 deliveries.

One dollar and a quarter per bushel is also the price at which wheat is sold by the Canadian Wheat Board to Canadian millers for the manufacture of flour to be consumed in Canada. That means that from such wheat no further sum will be realized for distribution. But the actual cost of this wheat to millers is only 77½ cents per bushel, the government of Canada makes up to the millers the difference between that price and

the \$1.25 basis which the Wheat Board charges them, because flour must be sold in Canada at a ceiling price based on 77½-cent wheat.

Most Canadian wheat now going overseas is supplied by the Government of Canada under the Mutual Aid Plan, but the question of price is not a matter of interest to Great Britain or to other countries which receive such wheat. Presumably the Canadian Government keeps a record of all Mutual Aid supplies on basis of cost. The cost of the last 100 million bushels of wheat obtained for government purposes was \$1.46 per bushel, with which price the Canadian Wheat Board was credited for that quantity of wheat, but 300 million bushels which the government earlier obtained, cost \$1.23½ plus carrying charges. That was the price basis for 300 million bushels of wheat which was taken over for government account when the market was closed on September 27, 1943.

Wheat for export to countries which do not get it on the Mutual Aid Plan, is currently supplied by the Canadian Wheat Board on a price basis subject to daily change but which recently has been in the neighborhood of \$1.55 per bushel for No. 1 Northern at lakehead terminal. Variations, when they take place usually are related to changes in open market prices for wheat at Chicago. The basis for some time has been approximately the Chicago price, translated into Canadian funds, less 42 cents per bushel in American funds, to represent duty and with some allowance for freight. That somewhat peculiar basis for establishment of price was arrived at during the period when the United States was importing large quantities of Canadian wheat, although the American government agency, the Commodity Credit Corporation, which imported such wheat, did not have to pay duty thereon. It deducted 42 cents per bushel from the Chicago price in arriving at the price it was willing to pay for Canadian wheat. The Canadian Wheat Board, in order to have a uniform basis for all its offerings, used the same price basis for sales to other countries. Since the United States harvested its big wheat crop in 1944 there have been few sales of Canadian wheat to that country. The Wheat Board has continued to fix its export prices on approximately that basis.

It is understood that both France and Belgium have recently bought and paid for some Canadian wheat at the quoted export price. Occasionally sales have been made to Eire, Spain and Switzerland on the same basis. It is not clear from published reports whether Russia is paying for wheat which she now obtains from Canada. After the end of the war in Germany there were announcements that lend-lease arrangements from the United States and Mutual Aid shipments from Canada would cease, and that Russia, not being at war with Japan, would in future pay for supplies obtained on this continent. No definite statement has been made as to whether or not the new basis is in effect, and undoubtedly if Russia enters the war against Japan, former arrangements will be renewed.

Other shipments of wheat and flour may be on one of several price bases. It is understood that wheat now going to India and some flour milled in England from Canadian wheat, is being furnished by Great Britain out of Mutual Aid shipments from Canada.

This country was committed under the Washington Wheat Agreement to furnish 50 million bushels of wheat without charge, for relief of European countries and some of that wheat has lately been moved. Canada is also committed through its support of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, to furnish goods or cash to the amount of \$90,000,000. A large part of that obligation is being furnished in the form of wheat and flour and presumably it is charged up at the current export price. When UNRRA, from its

cash resources, has occasion to buy wheat and flour in Canada and it is understood that the current export price is then paid in cash. Besides the relief supplies which go through UNRRA and are handled by the Administration of that body, much military relief has been distributed in Europe by the Armed Forces. For such supplies Canada would be entitled to charge the current basic export price.

Although the Canadian basis for export price was established as a result of negotiations with the United States, grain trade authorities in that country appear to be somewhat puzzled by the fact that Canada continues to employ this basis. Wheat prices in the United States are very much higher than those in Canada, so much so that no other country would buy there at such prices if it could obtain Canadian wheat. In order to equalize conditions the United States government is subsidizing exports of wheat and flour. The amount of the export subsidy fluctuates from time to time in accordance with the changing conditions and the Canadian export price is one of the factors that has to be considered. Actually, however, only a comparatively small amount of export business has recently been in progress from the United States, mainly to countries which cannot obtain shipping for Canadian wheat. Export subsidies do not completely equalize conditions with Canada.

Under the Washington Wheat Agreement, provisions of which for regulating export trade are not yet effective, provision was made for the arrangement of an agreed international price. For some time it was thought probable that such a price might be agreed upon by Britain, United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina, the only countries yet a party to the agreement. So far, however, in spite of announcements from time to time that early action was expected, no such price has been established.

Until international exchange rates have reached some sort of stability, either under the Bretton Woods Currency Agreement or otherwise, it will be very hard to establish a satisfactory international price level. Any level that might conceivably be agreed upon would seem low to the United States, where high wheat prices currently prevail. It would probably seem high to Argentina or Australia where wheat prices have been very much lower than in Canada. On the other hand the price basis for Canadian wheat may well seem high in France, Italy and other countries of continental Europe because of the great depreciation of currencies in those countries.

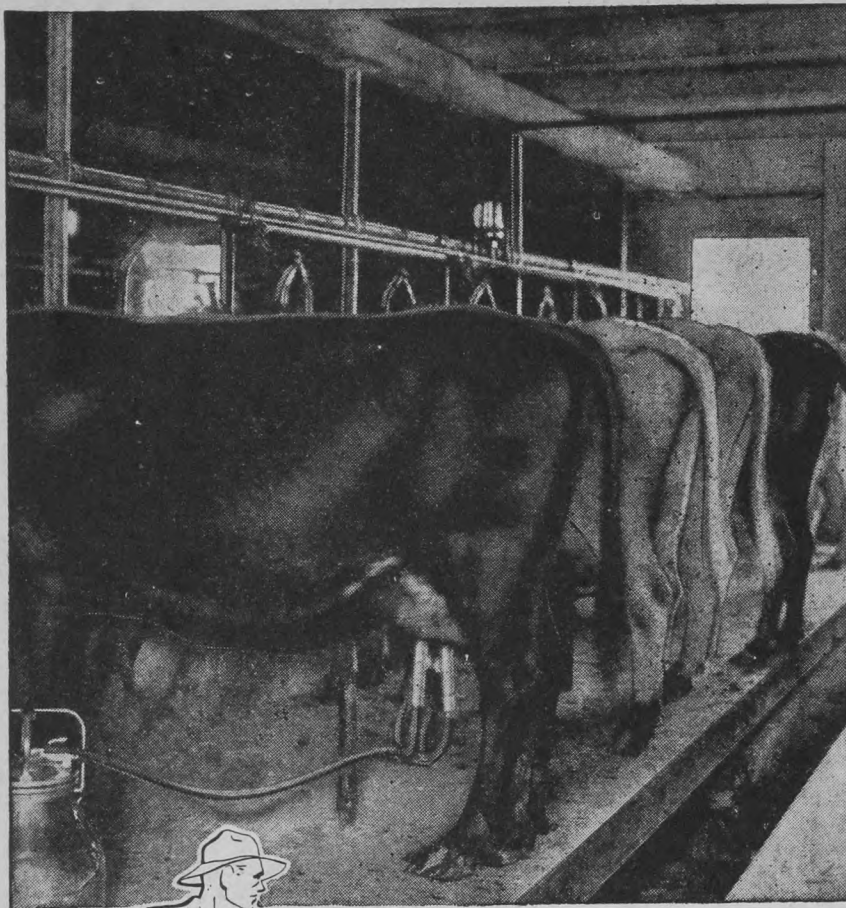
A Wheat Board Warning

Renewed warnings have been issued by the Canadian Wheat Board to remind farmers of the restriction on wheat deliveries which will prevail during the coming crop year. The Government policy is to limit wheat deliveries by any farmer during the crop year commencing August 1, 1945, to fourteen bushels per authorized acre. Up until July 31 however, there are no remaining restrictions whatever on wheat deliveries which may be made by any farmer at any point where space is available.

There is available space for wheat deliveries in nearly all country elevators, due to the rapid rate at which outward shipments have recently been made. There are some points where congestion might occur again if too many farmers delay deliveries until the last moment.

Most farmers will want to complete delivery of all wheat they now have in store on farms before July 31. Not to do so is to risk inconvenience from the restrictions which will prevail next year. Where farmers with authorized

Continued on page 28



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NEIGHBORLY NEWS

Contributed by the Elevator Agents of
UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

sales amounted to \$70,000 from 200 buyers. This result was a little late in compilation but is well worth while recording as showing the fine record of this municipality in support of the recent victory loan.—*Inglis, Man.*

A Wheat Board Warning—Cont'd

acreage have put in no wheat this year or only a very small acreage, that danger will not apply. There will probably be a few farmers who will take the risk of carrying over wheat if they feel there is danger of this year's crop turning out badly. Perhaps there are some who, for income tax reasons, may decide to carry over some farm stored wheat, even though they know such wheat will have to remain in farm storage for another year and possibly longer. It is clear however that no one should carry over wheat now in store on the farm unless he has very good reasons for doing so and thoroughly understands the situation. With only a few weeks left before the new crop year commences it will be sound practice in most cases to make remaining deliveries as soon as possible.

The Wheat Board's warning includes the statement that no special arrangements will be made after July 31st to accommodate delayed deliveries and that all wheat delivered during the new crop year will apply on the delivery quota, no matter when it was grown.

U.G.G. Submission Now Available in Pamphlet Form

The work of the Royal Commission on Co-operatives is still in progress. Members of the Commission, some of whom have visited Great Britain and others of whom have conducted enquiries in the United States, will meet in Ottawa towards the end of July to hear final arguments of counsel. The Commission has also yet to compile a statement consolidating information obtained by questionnaire from co-operatives all across Canada.

On this page last month a summary was given of the Presentation of United Grain Growers Limited to the Royal Commission. This has now been reprinted in pamphlet form and those interested may obtain a copy by enquiring from any office or elevator of United Grain Growers Limited.

Better Towns Contest

Grade five and six pupils of Russell School are well pleased with the showing they made in the contest on Better Towns in Manitoba, sponsored by the Manitoba Teachers Magazine. They had their contest compiled in book form and were one of the four first in the competition. They have been busy all spring getting their subjects together. Each one had to get what information he could and write a composition about it. The result was, they gathered a lot of information which helped them with their studies and gave them an idea of how things were run in the town, the taxes and other costs. Prize money was donated to Junior Red Cross.—*Russell, Man.*

Build Observation Tower

Much local interest was evidenced in the building of an observation tower two miles north of Bredenbury by Canadian Army and Air Force and the U.S.A. Navy to observe the eclipse of the sun on July 9. A group of scientists from the United States booked accommodation in Bredenbury for the period.—*Bredenbury, Sask.*

T.B. Clinic's Survey

During the T.B. Clinic's visit to Saltcoats approximately 2,500 X-Rays were taken, making it practically a hundred per cent survey of the district. The results were satisfying as the recalls were very few.—*Saltcoats, Sask.*

Exceed Loan Quota

In the Eighth Victory Loan the Shellmouth Municipality exceeded its loan by \$10,000. Its quota was \$60,000, and

Splendid Overseas Service Record

The three fighting sons of Frank Blair, United Grain Growers agent at Hanna for the last 30 years, have established an enviable record. Major Jim Blair was seriously wounded in Italy and after a period of hospitalization is now taking a staff course at Kingston. Company Sergeant Major George Blair is now with the American Forces in Okinawa.

Pte. Lloyd Blair, who has seen extensive service in Italy and on the Western Front, was recently awarded the Military Medal. The citation follows: "On the morning of September 20, 1944, 'C' Company of the Loyal Edmonton Regiment had infiltrated into enemy forward defended localities and was advancing toward their final objective, S. Lorenzo. Fifty Germans were seen on a road between the objective and a ridge, 35 yards from the leading section of No. 15 platoon. The company commander gave the order to charge. Pte. Blair rushed to the front of the platoon firing his Thompson machine carbine and urging his platoon to follow. He personally accounted for three of the enemy and forced the remainder to take cover in the ditch. While the platoon was clearing up the enemy in the ditch, Pte. Blair ran across the road and engaged more enemy in some trees, a position which was causing casualties among the platoon. The advance was then continued and the objective secured. Later that day, Pte. Blair with a non-commissioned officer searched houses of the company position. He secured seven prisoners and inflicted many more casualties. Pte. Blair was later seriously wounded and although it was eight hours before evacuation vehicles arrived, he refused to be moved until all other casualties had been taken to the regimental aid post. This soldier's resolute action, his courage and determination greatly assisted the securing of the company objective and very definitely affected the whole action on the battalion front."—*Hanna, Alberta.*

Farm Young People's Week

More than 300 farm young people were in attendance at the 27th Annual Farm Young People's Week. In the opinion of the Department of Extension, University of Alberta, the gathering was a highly successful one.

At the closing banquet prizes were awarded to the winners in the various competitions. The prizes, donors and winners are as follows: Department of Agriculture Wheat Board Monies Trust Scholarships presented by: Mr. R. M. Putnam, Assistant Deputy Minister. Winners: Miss Clara Storch, Morrin; Neil A. Mowatt, Parkland. Honorable mention, James Boyd, Fairview.

General Proficiency Awards presented on behalf of United Grain Growers by J. E. Brownlee, Vice-President. Winners Miss Pauline Kozdrowski, North Bank; George Finlay, Lloydminster; Honorable mention, Vance Montgomery, Morrin.

Grain Judging Competition—Prizes presented on behalf of the Alberta Wheat Pool by Mr. Ben Plumer, Chairman of the Board. Winners, 1, Tom Patkinson, Endiang; 2, Clara Storch, Morrin; 3, Warren Stanton, Penhold. Honorable mention, Neil Mowatt, Parkland.

Foods Competition—Prizes presented on behalf of the U.F.W.A. by Miss Molly Coupland, 1st Vice-President. Winners, 1, Hilda Jones, Calgary; 2, Mrs. Marjorie Larson, Hardisty; 3, Joyce McElroy, General Delivery, Calgary.

Public Speaking Competition, prizes presented on behalf of the U.F.A. by George Church, President. Winners: 1, Vernon Wishart, Cairstairs; 2, Neil Mowatt, Parkland; 3, D. John Bracco,

Redwater. Honorable mention, Tom Primrose, High River.

Livestock Judging Competition. Prizes awarded on behalf of the Alberta Livestock Co-operative by S. W. Sheppard, manager. Winners, 1, Bud McBride, Benalto; 2, Vance Montgomery, Morrin; 3, George Finlay, Lloyminster.

Weed Identification Competition. Prizes awarded on behalf of U.F.A. Central Co-operative Association, by Wilfred Hoppins, supervisor. Winners, 1st Jack Riddle, Carstairs; 2, John Laing, Altario; 3, Ronald Sackett, Crossfield. Honorable mention, Robert Saville, Chigwell.

Plain Sewing Competition. Prizes awarded on behalf of U.F.W.A. by Miss Eileen Birch, secretary. Winners, 1, Agnes Healy, Penhold; 2, Alma Storch, Morrin; 3, Gwen Scott, Penhold.

Maple Leaf Petroleum Grant presented by Mr. George Bradley, manager.

Sports Competition. The J. F. Montgomery Prize, presented by Miss Montgomery. Winner, Miss Ruby Doel, Gwynne.

The Jack Marshall Prize. Presented by Mrs. Cora Casselman. Winner, James Huggard, Balzac.—*Edmonton, Alberta.*

Successful Stock Show Exhibits

At the Foxwarren Fat Stock Show, T. E. Doran, of this district, was successful in winning a number of prizes: in 775-900-pound class, any breed, 1st, 2nd and 8th; in 775 pounds and under class, 1st and 3rd; in Shorthorn special class, 3rd and 4th; in grand challenger, 1st place.—*Isabella, Manitoba*

Fine Support for Red Cross

The Monster Jamboree and Novelty Dance recently sponsored by the Dunrea Red Cross Society was a marked success. The enthusiastic crowd enjoyed the variety program and \$320 was realized from the evening's entertainment. The \$50 Victory Bond raffled during the evening went to Mrs. R. Paradis, of Dunrea.—*Dunrea, Man.*

New U.G.G. Coal Shed

United Grain Growers Limited has recently erected a new coal shed at this point. The wood shortage has opened up a considerable demand for coal.—*Hagen, Man.*

Fat Stock Show

The Greenwood Fat Stock Show and Sale and the exhibit of the Greenwood Boys' and Girls' Calf Club held at the exhibition grounds in Stonewall was an outstanding success in spite of the cold weather. At the complimentary banquet held in the United Church, J. H. Evans, deputy minister of agriculture, presided. There was a very good exhibit of fat stock and a lot of interest was shown in the Calf Club exhibits. The grand champion was sold to Eaton's for 65 cents per pound and the reserve champion to Safeway for 38 cents per pound.—*Gunton, Man.*

Successful Fat Stock Show

The Foxwarren eleventh annual Fat Stock Show proved to be one of the most successful in the town's history.

Guest at the show was Hon. D. L. Campbell, provincial minister of agri-

culture. C. E. Bain, of Winnipeg, was judge, and Mr. Paige, of Russell, Man., was auctioneer. Buyers included representatives of the following: T. Eaton Co., Canada Packers Ltd., Burns and Co., and Swift Canadian Co.

There was an entry of 195 animals of which 190 graded. The grand champion was owned by Mr. Doran, of Isabella, Man., and was bought by the T. Eaton Co. for 50 cents per pound. The reserve champion was owned by Mr. Robinson, of Millwood, and was also bought by the T. Eaton Co. at 24 cents per pound. The remaining stock sold at an average of 17.1 cents per pound, realizing a total of \$28,620.96.—*Foxwarren, Man.*

Objective: Three Victory Loan Pennants

Topping its quota of \$30,000 in the recent Victory Loan the community of Wood Mountain and district really went to town with sales at time of writing amounting to well over \$40,500. This fine result qualified the committee and community for two pennants, but even here their enthusiasm did not stop and they started out after a third one.—*Wood Mountain, Man.*

Wild Ride

Pete Christensen, United Grain Growers elevator agent at Coatstone, had a merry ride atop a freight car loaded with grain one day recently. Agent Christensen had finished loading the car, and was "pinching" it along the track. Failing to stop it, he climbed on board and endeavored to apply the brakes. The brakes failed to work, and the car, gathering speed, took the main track.

Between Coastone station and Deloraine station on the C.N.R. there is a drop in altitude of 117 feet in a distance of about six miles. The track is not a smooth one at any time, and has several devastating curves.

When the freight car rounded a sharp curve at 40 miles per hour, the amateur brakeman figured it was going fairly fast, but he hung on, working desperately at the brake. The speeding car slowed down through Leige station, and came to rest in the Canadian National yards at Deloraine station. Pete claimed as he climbed down from the car that for a joy ride, he would rather pilot something he could control. — *(From Deloraine Times).*

"Key" to Mystery Solved

Recently, a key case containing two automobile keys turned up in the U.G.G. Terminals at Port Arthur. This came to light in a quantity of screenings removed from western grain. All agents of the company were advised and it was discovered that Mr. Lamprich, a customer of the U.G.G. at Camrose apparently lost them in a load of wheat. Needless to say, Mr. Lamprich was pleased and surprised that his keys turned up so far away from home.—*Camrose, Alberta.*

Dance Held for Good Cause

The Ranchvale Women's Institute held a dance in Rosburn hall. The ladies made expenses with some money over which is to be used in packing boxes for overseas.—*Birdtail, Man.*



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MARK TWAIN is credited with saying, "Everybody talks about the weather, but nobody does anything about it." Nobody can do anything about it in the sense he meant. But there is one man more affected by the weather than any one other individual. That's the farmer. The weather can make or break him, particularly at harvesting time. He cannot take chances, so he does the logical thing, and sees his Cockshutt dealer.

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**Sold by the
Leading Dealers**

**Fed by the
Leading Farmers**



SHALL I BUY THIS FARM?

Continued from page 9

may then begin to appraise the farm itself. You are not going to determine now what you will actually pay for the farm, but merely the value of the land; and it is commonly agreed that this can only be done satisfactorily on the basis of its long-term ability to produce. You will need, therefore, records for as many years back as you can get them (twenty, if possible), of the crops that have been grown, the yield, and the prices received. If the present owner cannot provide them, it will be necessary to estimate on the basis of yields and prices for the district, together with the best opinion you can form as to the ability of his soil to produce in the hands of an average farmer, as compared with other soils in the district.

It is also agreed that the best and safest method of appraising values is to look at the farm as if you were buying the land as an investment, from which you would receive, say, one-third of the crop, or a landlord's share customary in the district. Such a method immediately makes the purchase one of cold business. You are buying the land to give you a satisfactory return on your investment, not for one, or two, or five years, but for twenty or twenty-five years. Consequently, you want true average yields and prices for as long a period as possible, in order to enable you to arrive at a true average production value of the farm.

Having arrived at this average production value for the farm, take, say, one-third of the amount as the owner's share, deduct the owner's average expenses, such as taxes, and a certain amount for looking after the property (perhaps \$50 per year if it is a half-section farm), plus an average estimated amount for repairs. These items deducted, whatever remains will be the net income on the money invested. It is customary to capitalize this annual net landlord's income at six per cent to arrive at the value of the farm. This calculation is very simple, and means merely dividing the net income by six and multiplying by 100. If you want a valuation per acre, divide this final amount by the total number of acres in the farm.

WHATEVER the final result of this calculation may be, it would be well to check it over again, and then again. It will be based entirely on your best estimate of the average yields and prices on that particular farm for a period of 20 years. The figure you get may surprise you, because you may not have gone back far enough to get all of the low yields and low prices that will, in the normal course of events, occur during that length of time. If your estimate of the gross value of the crops produced per year is \$100 too high, it will mean that your estimate of the value of the land will be more than \$500 too high. On a one-third crop basis, a one-third share of \$100 is \$33.33. Capitalized at six per cent, one sixth of this amount, or one per cent of the land value, is \$5.56; multiply by 100, and your mistake of \$100 in the gross value of production will cost you \$556 in the price of the farm. This amount, in turn, is almost as much as the 24-year average gain in net worth made by the eight most successful Saskatchewan farmers in the survey of 1,700 farms by the University of Saskatchewan, referred to last month. In other words, it would mean throwing away the equivalent of a full year's savings by a more than usually successful farmer.

But we haven't bought that farm even yet. All we have done is establish its productive value for investment purposes. Moreover, its productive value is not necessarily its purchase value, because there are certain adjustments still to be made. An accredited land appraiser would make these adjustments here and arrive at a figure which he would call the basic value of the property. It is not necessary for us to proceed in the same manner. All we need to bear in mind is that these ad-

justments still remain to be made, especially with regard to the location of the farm, and the effect of this location on its value, and also with regard to what are called the home features or the value of the home as headquarters for the farm enterprise.

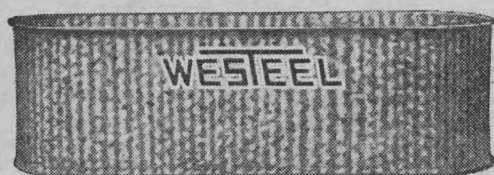
So far, then, we have been talking only about value. Now you will have to begin to think about price. What price will you finally pay for the farm, if you buy at all? Has the farm been well or poorly farmed? If it has been poorly farmed, and is run down, how much money will you have to spend on the buildings and fences to put the place in good working shape? How much extra labor will it take at a time when labor is scarce, to bring the fields into shape and improve the yield? If it has been well farmed, are you sure that you will do as well? Can you put down enough cash, so that if a bad year comes along soon, you can stand the gaff? Is the farm suited for the type of farming you have in mind? If you like livestock and plan to follow mixed farming (assuming the district is suitable), are there enough suitable buildings for your purpose? If you do not plan to go in heavily for livestock, are there too many buildings, and if so, what can you do with them? Do you plan to farm with horses, or with tractor power? If the latter, are the fields laid out so that you can work them economically. If you are a young man and find it possible to pay from a third to one-half cash, you probably will have only a limited amount of working capital left. You will consequently want to get along with as little hired help as possible. Are the buildings conveniently laid out and located so as to save a maximum of time? What about the house? Would it be easy or hard to work in? Will it require repairs or alterations?

These and perhaps other questions should be answered in your own mind and weighed against the value you have established for the property, before you make up your mind as to the price you are willing to pay. You may decide that, though the value of the land is there by the most careful calculations you can make, it is still not the farm for you. On the other hand, you may conclude that, not only is the productive ability present in sufficient degree to warrant purchase, but that there are other factors which might even induce you to pay more than its actual calculated value. Perhaps you can feel with certainty that you can improve on its past performance, even allowing for poor yields and low prices in some years. The district itself may strongly appeal to you; or the house and its surrounding may seem ideal for your family. The price you pay will be entirely up to you, but it is important that the value first be established, and the price arranged with your eyes open.

Reference has already been made to buildings, and their suitability for the type of farm you wish to operate. Attempts are often made to value the land and buildings separately, so as to arrive at the value of the farm by adding the two amounts together. In the long run, however, the land and the buildings are a single producing unit, and since the labor income of the operator will depend on the productive ability of the farm as a whole, buildings which do not add to production have little value. Buildings, therefore, should be examined closely in this light. Farm houses are often highly unproductive. They may be too large, or so inconvenient that extra help inside may be required. They are often inconveniently situated with respect to the other buildings. If the latter can be viewed from the kitchen or other workroom of the house, anything that is not right about the outbuildings can be seen readily and steps taken to correct it if the men are all away in the fields. This single fact illustrates one way in which a farm is a family enterprise, and the difficulty of placing separate valuations on land and buildings. Buildings, too, are worth more in times like the present, when replacement costs are not only high, but materials themselves perhaps impossible to obtain.

Taxes are a factor that should not be left out of consideration. They are a liability that the land must carry—a lien against the revenue from the farm. The amount of annual tax which an acre of land must carry has a definite

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relation to its value, and five cents per acre added to the taxes on an acre decreases the value of that acre by nearly \$1.00.

FINALLY, if you are still determined to buy that farm, here are a few general observations which seem to have been borne out by experience:

If you make a mistake in selecting a farm, you may pay for it in years of wasted effort, and the loss of savings that have cost a deal of hard work.

It is a good rule, in a community in which you are not acquainted, to be guided by the experience of the best farmers in that community, as to the type of farming that will pay you best.

That farm will be most profitable which will enable you to emphasize those crops or farm products which are most likely to be profitable over a long period of years.

Large farms usually pay better than small ones. They also lose more in poor years.

The productiveness of land is the most important factor influencing its value.

Good land in poor condition is likely to be undervalued, while poor land in good condition is just as likely to be over-priced.

Districts with good buildings in a good state of repair generally indicate good land, but not always.

Useful points in reaching a conclusion as to the value of a farm, include the number of livestock, the financial success of the present or previous owner, the kind of crops grown, the opinions of neighbors, and other disinterested persons in the community, the condition of growing crops (seen if possible in both wet and dry seasons), and the proportion of crop and revenue producing land.

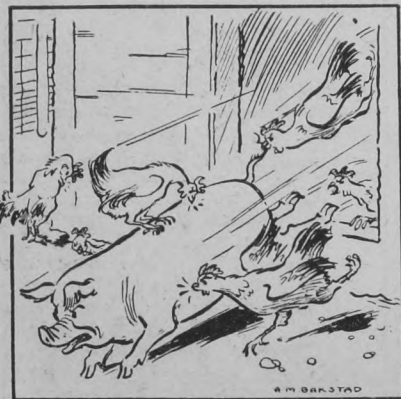
Poor farms are more generally over-priced than are good farms.

* * *

(The Country Guide and the writer assume full responsibility for this article and the one which preceded it. A full measure of appreciation and credit for what sound advice the article may contain belongs, however, to A. R. Purchase, Investment Manager, Mutual Life Insurance Company of Canada, of Winnipeg. Mr. Purchase has collaborated freely and effectively in discussion of important points and in providing literature bearing on the question. Both articles would have been much less effective without his assistance.)

Britain Increases Livestock

LIVESTOCK numbers in England and Wales have been slowly increasing since the low point was reached during 1943-44. This increase applies only, however, to cattle, pigs and poultry. Both horses and sheep declined in numbers, sheep by about 300,000 during 1944, from a 1943 population of 12,932,000. Pig numbers increased from 1,381,000 to 1,461,000 last year, the number of sows kept for breeding, advancing from 144,000 to 206,000. Of these again, gilts in pig more than doubled in numbers, increasing from 31,000 to 64,000 in 1944. Due to the campaign by the British Ministry of Agriculture for increased milk production, the number of cows and heifers in calf increased from 524,000 cows and 628,000 heifers, to 1,171,000 of both classes last year.



Porky: "So that's what the boss meant when he muttered 'henpecked!'"

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AFTER THE VOTES WERE COUNTED

Continued from page 8

according to your view) now announcing he is for King. Yet before his spectacular tiff with his then leader, it was he whose name was on the front of the French version of the little brochure on John Bracken. Thus the Arsenaulls and their ilk can't pound on the Liberal door hard enough, now, to get in out of the cold. Except for Fred Dorion, Charlevoix-Saguenay, who consistently sat on the independent bench all the 19th parliament, there is hardly a French-speaking Quebec Independent on whom King cannot count.

John Hackett, back at Ottawa after 10 years, sits for Stanstead as an English-speaking, Progressive Conservative, and as such, must be left out of this reckoning of French-speaking Independents.

More subtle, and perhaps more sinister, is the opposition Hon. P. J. A. Cardin offers. The longtime King adherent broke with Mr. King on the plebiscite, and has been bitter about it ever since. He had his own Quebec group, even his own new party lined up, but he dissolved them when the European war spelt "finis" to his endeavors in that direction. But because he abandoned his party, do not count him out. Cardin has a long memory, a longer head. He will bide his time, and hit King when it will hurt King most.

HERE seems to be the Cardin formula. As to the war, that's old stuff. There is nothing now to tangle with the prime minister over, but coming up one of these tomorrows is the Dominion-Provincial conference. All the provinces will be scrambling for more rights. None will be more vocal than Quebec, where the Duplessis government has gone as far as it dared in trying to pry Quebec away from Confederation. There are plenty of votes in it, for any Quebec politician.

Cardin then, is waiting round the bend to pounce on King, when some provincial conference comes along. He will take with him, one expects, adherents like Lucien Dubois, who lost the nomination in Nicolet-Yamaska, but beat the official Liberal candidate P. A. Trahan soundly. Other Quebecers not immediately in sight, might join the bandwagon, later.

Counting then, the Independent Liberals, who are a sure thing, and the Independents, the majority of whom are almost as sure, King will do well in Quebec, after all. This is the way it looks; the optimists say that he will get 60 seats in Quebec, when the next parliament meets in Ottawa. The pessimists concede him not less than 55.

The man who is sitting in his home on the prairie, as he peruses these lines need not know the little eddies, the tiny currents, the vagaries of that great stream of votes and voters known as Quebec. What he is interested in, is results. Summed up there is no doubt that King has staged a wonderful comeback in Quebec.

Why has King secured as many as 60 seats in Quebec, certainly not less than 55? First, because, while they have not forgiven him for "conscription" they know that he, at the very worst, is better for Quebec than the others at their very best. Next, the Progressive Conservative party may be the party of John Bracken but it is also the party of George Drew, of Arthur Meighen. It's the hand of Esau, but the voice of Jacob, just the same.

John Bracken, they feel, might be a pretty good fellow. But Jean Baptiste is suspicious, very suspicious, of the company he keeps. As to the C.C.F., despite the endorsement of the hierarchy about a year ago of that socialist party, the rank and file of French Canadians feel that Mr. Coldwell and his associates are closer to Moscow than to God, are on their way to socialism rather than private enterprise, and in either case, they would be bad for Canada.

Finally, the Bloc Populaire is dead. Anti-English, anti-Ottawa in essence, it fanned hatred, race prejudice and religious sentiments; it was everything a good party should not be. Jean Bap-

tiste is too smart a man to be fooled with that kind of talk.

By and large Mackenzie King was the man the average Quebecker wanted. When the time came our Jean wanted no part of the Bloc Populaire, he sought no truck nor trade with the Independents, and the Brackenites he had no use for. No matter how he argued it, the answer always came out the same—Mackenzie King.

THERE, then, is Mr. Cross' size-up of the situation in Quebec, as he sees it at close range. Mr. Cross is, quite literally and obviously, pro Mackenzie King. Most of us will agree that the Prime Minister has a sincere, patriotic and fervent desire to promote national unity in Canada. And most of us will agree that he hasn't a blind spot when it comes to seeing votes. The soldier vote defeated him in Prince Albert but he has control of the House of Commons, and is well on the way to setting a record for years in office, both in Canada and the Commonwealth.

The cocklebur under the saddle in the Liberal administration's conduct of the war was the way it handled the manpower issue. It could point with pride and statistics to almost every other aspect of its war record. Of course there were incidents in the conduct of the nation's war effort which can be criticized. No government could channel and harness the economic life of the country to the sole primary purposes of war without miscarriages and maladjustments. It had to be done starting from scratch and conducted so far from the scene of actual hostilities that not a shingle on a Canadian roof was loosened by bomb or shell. The one kernel question is whether or not conscription should have been declared when war was declared. Many outside Quebec believe that that province would have fallen in line at that time. Some think not. No one knows.

Politically, Canada is fragmented. The two old parties are the only ones that can make any pretense whatever of being national. Each has some representation from every province in Canada. There is widespread dissatisfaction and distrust of both of them but no political movement has been able to make headway against them in the federal field. With the solitary exception of one miner in Nova Scotia, C.C.F. representation is confined to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and B.C., the majority of them from Saskatchewan. Social Credit continues to be a purely Alberta phenomenon. As for communism in Canada, it is an accident that can't find a place to happen. The best thing to do about it is to ignore it, and that goes for Tim Buck too.

But this fragmentation has unhappy aspects. Being local and ideological it produces rifts in the national political fabric. It is not exactly healthy to have 86 per cent of the representation from Saskatchewan of one ideology and 77 per cent from Alberta of another. It would be better if they were more evenly distributed across the country, than bunched up in two provinces. Neither is it altogether healthy that the government can count on the support of 60 out of 65 members from Quebec. A few more Conservatives from Quebec and a few more Liberals from Ontario would help greatly to provide a more healthy balance in the House of Commons.

The election gave a better balanced house than the last one. The Liberals had 171; now they can count on around 130 votes in a show down. The Progressive Conservatives increased their representation from 39 to 65 and elected their leader. One of the disturbing features of the election is that no fewer than 149 of the new members represent a minority vote. That is not so good.

One idea that is pretty hard to get away from is that the potential strength of socialism may be far greater than would be judged by the results of these two June elections. The handy weapon of ridicule has been lavishly used against it. Pie in the sky, Christmas tree government, press the button and get the millennium, Utopia with whipped Jersey cream and such epithets have been hurled against it, perhaps with some effect when everybody who wants work can get it at a good, and in some cases extravagant, wage. But let a federal election synchronize with mass unemployment and ruinous prices and the results might tell a different story.

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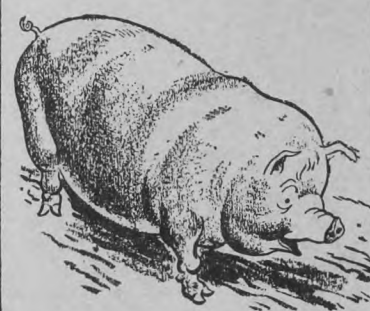
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LOOKING BACKWARD AT CROPS

Continued from page 11

our land settlement must now be directed.

The use of fertilizers for the growing of cereal crops has become fairly general. This has been wholly within the past two decades. Much careful experimental work has been done by our soils and crop men and we now have accurate information available to guide the man on the land in what fertilizers to use, how much to apply and where to use them to best advantage. Unquestionably they have had an effect in promoting earlier ripening, in helping to control weeds, and in increasing yields. In the marginal areas, particularly the grey-wooded soils, their judicious use has helped greatly in working out profitable systems of farming.

MANY new varieties of farm crops of high agronomic value have been introduced in recent years. Reference has already been made to rust-resistant wheats. Valuable oats, resistant to rust and other diseases and high in yield, improved barleys (minus the barbs and good alike for feed and malting) have come from the hands of the plant breeders—the men who work wonders behind the scenes. Their products now are secured with less guesswork, through the refinement of breeding methods and a fuller knowledge of the laws of inheritance. Not only is the greenhouse used to enable two crops to be harvested in a year in the early generations, but a further step has been taken in recent years to secure large quantities quickly. Seed is shipped to California for fall seeding—the crop grows while the wintry winds are blowing across our prairies, and it matures in time for spring planting here.

Breeding work has not been confined to cereals, although the most spectacular results have been secured in that field. New grasses, clovers and alfalfas have been introduced from other countries and improved varieties have been produced here by breeding and selection. Crested wheat grass is the most generally useful of the new introductions. It is at home in our southern Canadian plains, where it is proving useful as a hay and pasture crop and for regrassing large areas suitable primarily for grass. It has suffered somewhat at the hands of over-enthusiastic sponsors, but it is finding a definite place and is here to stay.

Another recent introduction that has a definite, but probably more restricted place is creeping red fescue, a turf grass for lawns, meadows and fairways. In certain areas it has become established as a cash crop—a profitable market for seed existing in both Canada and the United States.

Valuable new alfalfas, red clovers and sweet clovers have rewarded the painstaking skill of our plant breeders. Better quality, better seed-setting habits and greater hardiness have been added to the earlier introductions. Nearly every year something new appears—varieties that fit better into some particular niche than what was formerly available. They will all be needed as alternative crops for grain in the program of diversification on the central and northern prairies.

IN some of the southern districts, where irrigation has been slowly but steadily forging ahead, tremendous progress has been made in the introduction, testing and selection of special crops such as sugar beets, canning crops, seed pease, mustard, rape and sunflowers. These crops have transformed the agriculture of whole communities and have put it on a permanent basis. As we progress

in utilizing more of the water in our rivers by setting up other irrigation schemes, this transformation in cropping will extend to thousands of other farms.

Fortunately, this development is going ahead under the guidance of the P.F.R.A. Much of the work of this organization is not spectacular. It covers all the open prairie of the three provinces and some of the park belt; and embraces not only the development of irrigation, but the utilization of water for stock watering and farm purposes, community pastures and a comprehensive cultural program.

Another line of work with which agronomists have been intimately associated is the growing and marketing of improved seed of all kinds of farm crops. While it is still true that much seed is still sown that is not pure as to variety and may be mixed with other grains, foul with weed seeds and contaminated with disease, it is a fact that more attention is now given to quality in seed than ever before. Seed from registered or certified stock is in demand each spring to the extent that stocks are usually exhausted before seeding is over. The growers themselves have organizations for the assembling, cleaning and marketing of seed and have built up sales agencies in a number of foreign countries. The Canadian Seed Growers Association and the various provincial organizations have made a very real contribution to the progress of agriculture; and as the value of superior seed is more generally appreciated, this contribution will be even more marked.

What of the future? What jobs lie ahead for the agronomist on the prairies? We may be sure that they will be many and varied, as they have been in the past. Without indulging in speculation, there are several lines of activity that deserve mention as likely to be important. First there is the continuation of the important work of introducing and testing of new crops and varieties and the production of new varieties by breeding. Greater progress has been made in applying the laws of inheritance to the breeding of new varieties of plants in the past forty years, than in the previous thousand years. May not the next few decades see similar progress? As time goes on we become interested in a greater variety of crops, and settlement keeps extending to new regions, so that the problems presented to the plant breeder keep multiplying year by year. He need not fear running out of employment.

THE zoning of crops and varieties suggests itself as another line of activity that calls for more attention. We have our cereal zoning committees, which not only do good work in their own respective provinces but co-operate admirably in amicable settlement of interprovincial problems. But the zoning of crops would often appear to be of at least as great importance as the zoning of varieties. Is it desirable that we should have our plant breeders working on the production of earlier wheats for growing in regions where only poor wheat can be grown? Would we not be further ahead to stop the production of wheat in such districts, or at least not allow the wheat produced below a certain standard to enter into commercial channels. Fortunately, many districts which produce wheat of very low milling quality can grow excellent oats, barley, rye, or pease, as well as hay and pasture. It would seem more sensible to grow these than to have government agencies paying bonuses in such regions when the wheat yield falls below a certain point. Our reputation for producing good wheat is based on the wheat of the open prairie, not wheat from the grey-wooded soils. Let us admit that we grow a lot of poor wheat and set out to have the land that produces it grow, instead, good crops of something else. Agronomists lack the authority to put such a



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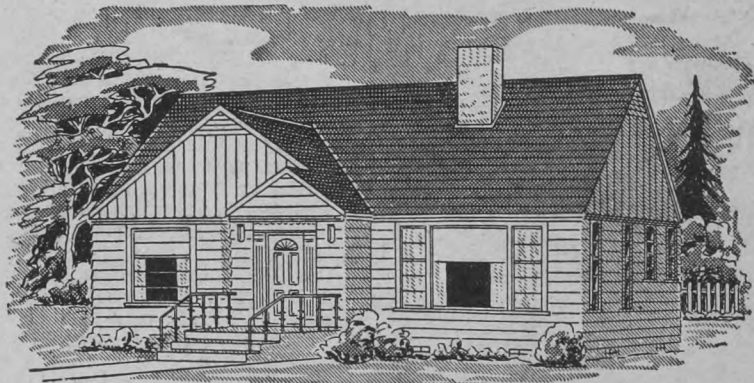
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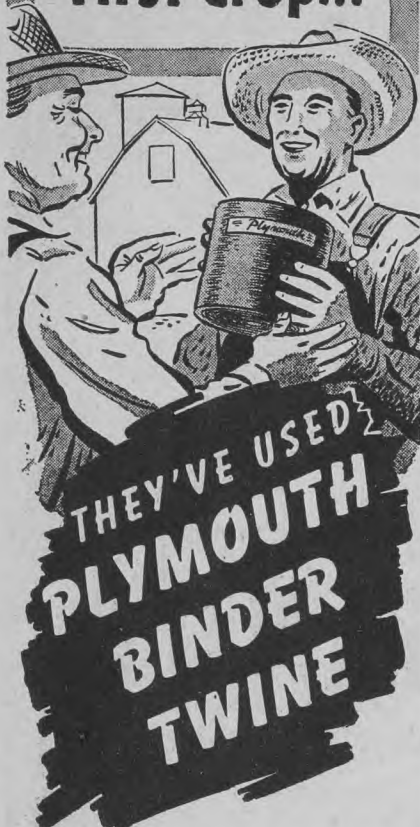
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system into effect, but they can supply the information on which a sound policy could be based.

FORTUNATELY we have very large areas in all three provinces where a number of crops grow well—several cereals, as well as clovers and grass. In such districts more attention could well be given to the introduction of rotations. A wealth of information is available on rotations that are suitable for the various regions on the prairies, that has been gathered by the Experimental Farms System and other agencies over a period of at least 40 years. It is available, but it is necessary for someone to dig it out, publicise it and get it put into practice on the ordinary farm. Some of the newer districts, still comparatively free from weeds and with soil that still yields good crops of grain, are not yet ready to adopt rotations. They can get along without them; and the old English adage is probably still

true, "Only the sheriff can change the system of farming." The sheriff may easily take a hand unless more heed is given to the problems of weeds, soil drifting and reduced yields; all indications that the land is crying out for different treatment; that it is not holding its own under the pioneer system of farming—grain, grain and fallow.

Rotations engender permanence. They enable fertility to be maintained or, if lost, to be restored. They help control insects, diseases and, above all, weeds. They use the fibre of the perennial grasses to help hold the farm at home; and the nitrogen of the air, through the agency of legumes, to restore fertility. They utilize vegetable matter in the roots of all perennial plants to keep the land in good tilth—capable, under good management, of producing well for many, many years. A crusade for the more general adoption of rotations is justified by the results that might reasonably be expected.

CALKED SHOES

Continued from page 7

manned. But this time Sandy McKillop held the fort alone. He had no weapons, was armed only with half a dozen hats of varying shapes and colors and several sticks which, at a distance, might be mistaken for rifle barrels.

The fort was in its original position on the dam, a hundred feet from the sluiceway and barring the one avenue of approach, now that the river was in full flood.

"Guess that will hold them a little while," Jerry commented when all was complete. "Think you can make out all right?"

"I don't know," Sandy answered. "I'm liable to die laughin' when they take to the brush."

Jerry waited on the north side of the river. As time passed he began to wonder just how hard he had hit the sheriff. Whatever the result, there were no regrets. It had been that or be arrested, taken away from the job, and he had given the man every chance to run straight. But now he believed Martin had not recovered from the blow, had lost his nerve or was waiting while he communicated with Billings.

The afternoon lunch was brought from camp by a cook, and still no posse. Evening came, and the logs continued to crowd their passage through the sluiceway. Jerry sent orders down-river for the crews to cease breaking out rollways and to station two men at each bend to tend out through the night.

It was risky business a bad jam might form, but he decided to make the most of his opportunity. If things went smoothly the last log would be out of the lake, past the dam, by daylight.

Darkness came and Sandy, much disgruntled, retired from his stronghold. "Guess the sheriff's gone back home," he growled.

"I'd like nothing better," Jerry said, "but I think we'll hear from him when it gets good and dark."

At ten o'clock rain began to fall. The drivers worked steadily in the intense darkness, pushing logs toward the apex formed by the walking booms, where the first suck of the current snatched them from the pike poles. At midnight Jerry, marveling at his good fortune, estimated that the last log would be through at two o'clock.

It was. The men gathered at the sluice gate. "Might as well shut her down," Jerry said.

He started to do the work himself when suddenly men swarmed all about him.

"Hands up, every one of you!" shouted a voice which Jerry recognized as Sheriff Martin's. "And we shoot at the first move."

There were only six men with Jerry and he could make out at least a dozen in the sheriff's party. Moreover, to his amazement, they had come from the north. He was trapped.

"Light those lanterns," the sheriff commanded.

Matches were struck and touched to wicks. In the dim glow Jerry saw Clayton, his son and the first deputy who had been made prisoner. Sheriff Martin was far more astute than Jerry had supposed. He had walked around the head of Bear Lake, gone to the camps, found and released the prisoners and now was in complete control.

"Better get handcuffs on them right away," came in a quiet voice that startled Jerry and his eyes strained toward the dim figure behind the sheriff. Then someone swung up a lantern and Jerry saw Hobart Billings.

SHERIFF Martin and his men had planned things thoroughly or had been guided by Hobart Billings. They understood what they faced and they took no chances. Their rifles and superior numbers gave them an advantage they were careful to maintain; and Jerry and the six members of his crew were quickly handcuffed.

All except one. Sandy McKillop, like most river pigs, could not swim a stroke, but the water had no terrors for him if logs floated in it. After the lanterns were lighted the blackness became intense. Nothing could be seen outside the circle of yellow light. Yet Sandy knew that logs, the last to be sluiced, were still circling in the eddy beneath the dam. When two men came forward to manacle him he simply stepped backward and dropped into the roaring sluiceway.

Jerry jerked helplessly at his handcuffs. "Get down there, some of you!" he shouted. "He can't swim."

"You didn't ask if my men could swim when you shoved them in," Martin snarled. "Let him drown."

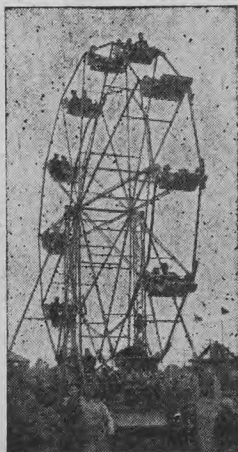
"For that alone I'll beat you silly when I get these off my hands," Jerry said.

"Time you get out of stir for all you've done you'll be too old to beat up flapjack batter," the sheriff laughed. "Mason, take someone and rustle out those tote teams. The rest of you get across the sluiceway and over to the road. Sooner we get this bunch locked up in Deer Meadow the better."

As the prisoners were herded across Jerry saw Billings draw the sheriff aside. A moment later the roar of the water began to diminish and soon had died away. The sluice gate had been shut down and the logs though all sluiced, could not be driven out of Bear River, while the millions of feet still on the banks could not be moved. In the end Billings had succeeded. He had hung the drive.

It was a black dawn for Jerry as he and the other prisoners bumped over the rough tote road in one of his own wagons. A deputy drove. Three others maintained a careful guard with rifles. Jerry was not even given the satisfaction of seeing Sheriff Martin's bruised and swollen face for the sheriff, Billings and the Claytons had gone on ahead in another wagon.

Jerry knew that at least eight men had been left to guard the dam and that Billings' instructions had been that under no circumstances was the sluice gate to be lifted. He knew, too,



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what he himself faced. He might obtain bail, but Billings would see that he was kept in a cell long enough to prevent getting the logs out that summer. Influence could be counted upon for almost anything.

Ruin both for him and for his father, was inevitable. Even though he could prove a plot, conspiracy, he would not be benefited. The logs had to get out, every one of them. The mill had to start sawing the moment the first reached the boom in Swift Lake, and that had to be as soon as it was possible for the current to carry them there.

Billings would get the logs, the uncut timber, and, Jerry thought in that moment of despair, Glory as well. He had linked his business success and Glory too closely for him to separate them now. Penniless and defeated he could only drop out of sight. And he had counted on having his mill in operation, victory in his grasp, when she returned to Minneapolis early in June.

The fact that he had not received a letter from her for two or three weeks only added to his despondency. Ever since the Armstrong ball Jerry had seen in her something precious, something to be guarded and surrounded by ease, and most of all, someone entirely worthy of comfort and protection. Even the real Glory, of whom he had been given many glimpses, and even her spoken and written declarations, had failed to alter this essentially masculine conception of their relationship.

Success, too, had meant something more to Jerry, the cementing of the

This is his Seventy-Second Crop

IS this a record for western Canada? This year John Lillies, near Stonewall, Man., put in the 72nd crop on his original homestead. He filed in 1873 and got some crop in 1874. This year he did the plowing, cultivating and harrowing but was greatly disappointed that his eyes were hardly good enough to follow the drill mark, so that he had to get his grandson to do the seeding.

Those 72 crops do not cover all his farming experience, not by a long shot. He came from near Elora, Ont., as a young man of 21 and had had the usual amount of farming experience which any farm boy has had by the time he reaches his majority.

At 93 he is still active. The day I called on him he was spotting potatoes with the hoe. "I haven't harvested that many crops," he said. "The grasshoppers harvested the first three of them for me. They took everything from Portage la Prairie to the Lake of the Woods. I had to work out to make a living in those days and there wasn't much work. When the railway came it was different. A man could get work any time he wanted it."

Mr. Lillies helped build the C.P.R. from Kenora, or Rat Portage as it was called then, into Winnipeg. He had a hand in the construction of the Stony Mountain penitentiary and he was in the transport service in the Rebellion of 1885, where he came under fire. He was driving a wagon on high open ground beside a ravine, bringing up ammunition to Batoche.

"The rebels started to shoot at us," he said, "and I figured I would be safer down in the ravine. I drove down but there were some Indians there too, firing at a boat on the river. Some of them started to shoot at us. I thought I would be safer under the wagon than on top of it. It was half past three and I hadn't

newly formed bonds between himself and his father. He did not look upon Jack Mead's withdrawal as desertion. He understood the old lumberman too well, recognized his reactions to the situation. He only hoped that his father had left Kettle Falls, was out of the way, for Billings, of course, would have him arrested.

It was quite natural that, after Jerry had gone down in despair, he should be buoyed at last by one thought. There was nothing now to prevent an ultimate personal accounting with Billings. It was Jerry's way, the way of the men with whom he had lived. Once free of the law, twisted for use against him, once this affair was wound up, the moment of supreme if futile satisfaction would come. The very thought of it served to steady him.

But, as if expecting some such action,



The writer interviewing Mr. Lillies on the homestead he took up in 1873.

had anything to eat yet. I leaned forward to get a piece of hard tack when a ball hit the reach of the wagon and fell on my neck. Another ball hit the front wheel of the wagon. Two of our teamsters were wounded."

His homestead was 20 miles from Winnipeg. There was no means of transportation except shank's mare and ox teams and the summer trail was beset with sloughs and coulees. "But I was supple then and didn't mind it," he says. For supplies he walked to Winnipeg. He tells of one man who carried a 50-pound bag of flour out and of another who packed a stove on his back for the 20 miles. A man certainly earned his homestead in those days, says Mr. Lillies.

Is there another man in western Canada who is now watching the 72nd crop of his own, growing on his original homestead, on which he has lived all that time? If so, The Country Guide would be glad to hear from him.—R.D.C.

Billings kept out of his way. At the railroad station Jerry and his men were herded into a box car while Billings and the sheriff rode in the caboose. When they reached Kettle Falls, where they would have to wait for the afternoon train to Deer Meadows, the county seat, Billings went to the hotel while the prisoners were held at the station for a few minutes. At last they were led across to get their dinner.

Jerry was the last to be herded into the office of the rough lumber town hotel and he stopped in the door, astounded and unbelieving, for he had heard a voice unmistakably that of Glory Armstrong.

"You have more courage than I gave you credit for," she was saying. "You've come out in the open at last."

There was scorn in her voice and as Jerry looked over the heads of his men for a glimpse of her she continued, "Perhaps it wasn't courage after all. I see you are well protected."

"You are making a mistake, Glory," Billings said in a low voice. "This is no place for such a discussion."

"It is the last time I ever hope to speak to you!" she replied hotly.

"But listen, Glory!" and Billings' coolness was gone. "You don't understand. My company owns that timber land on Bear River. It is my duty to protect the company's interests. That is the only reason I am here."

"Don't lie to me!" the girl cried contemptuously.

She turned away and as she did so she caught sight of Jerry. Her face lighted with a marvelous smile and she ran forward eagerly, the men moving aside to let her pass. Then Sheriff Martin stepped in her path.

"Keep away from that prisoner!" he commanded gruffly.

Glory stopped and looked at him. "Who are you?" she asked.

"I'm the sheriff of this county and I'm taking no chances with a dangerous man like Mead."

"Oh, the sheriff! Well, I'm Glory Armstrong, of Minneapolis. If my father should buy the Gopher Lumber Com-

pany he would own you, too, wouldn't he?"

Martin flushed. Jerry's men snickered. Involuntarily the sheriff glanced at Billings as if for assistance.

"That proves it!" Glory cried, "Get your orders from Mr. Billings."

She whirled upon Billings and demanded, "Have I your permission to speak to Mr. Mead?"

"Don't be absurd," he replied stiffly, and with a glare for the sheriff.

Glory laughed, turned and took one of Jerry's manacled hands. "Come over to the corner," she said as she led him toward the farther end of the big, bare room.

"Now," she began at once, "what can I do to help?"

"Help!" Jerry repeated. "Why, Glory, I—There's nothing—"

"Nonsense! I knew you needed me. That's why I got dad to bring me right back from Paris, and as soon as I reached Minneapolis and saw the papers I knew Hobart had done all that I suspected. So I got Uncle Joe Dean to bring me right up here. And you should have heard mother."

"But, Glory! It's no place . . ."

"My place is with you," she interrupted firmly. "You have made a big mistake about me, Jerry. I told you I would live in a log cabin and I meant it. Why," and she dazzled him with a sudden smile, "if you think I haven't a right here I'll get the right. I'll marry you today, handcuffs and all, and then you can't keep me away."

"But, Glory!"

"That's all you've said to me. Now listen! There's no time to lose. I've talked this all over with Uncle Joe and Mr. Jackson. He's here, too. I think I understand everything except your father. Why wasn't he with you?"

The question startled Jerry and he knew he could not answer it without distressing Glory. "Uncle Joe saw your father this morning," Glory continued. "He's here in Kettle Falls. And I think I understand why he isn't with you, from something Uncle Joe told me he said. Tell me truthfully now. Am I the cause? Does he blame me for all the trouble that's come to you?"

Again Jerry was silent but he betrayed the fact that she had surprised him with the truth.

"That can't be!" she cried. "I don't want to come between you and him, Jerry. I won't! Not after—after last year when you—Why, I couldn't have such a thing happen! And now! I'm going to see him, talk to him. I'll make him understand."

"You can't do that!" Jerry protested.

"Won't you see that I'm not going to be only protected, that I'm good for something in this world? Now listen! I'm going to see him, warn him. The sheriff will arrest him, too, as soon as Hobart Billings knows he's in town. What message can I take him? About the logs? The drive? Quick! There's no time to lose."

She had glanced over her shoulder. The sheriff was coming toward them. Jerry saw, and he was fired, too, by Glory's courage, raised from his despondency by the manner in which she had crossed an ocean and half a continent to be with him.

It was a new conception of her, of what life with her might be, and it moved him as nothing else in their relationship ever had. It was matehood she demanded, insisted upon having, and Jerry's courage and spirit rose to match her own.

"The drive must go out," he whispered. "Must! Tell him the logs are sluiced, the crew is there waiting. We can win if he does it."

Sheriff Martin had quickened his pace when he saw Jerry whispering a message.

"Come on," he said. "There's been enough of this."

Glory looked at Martin, laughed in his face, smiled at Jerry and made her way toward a side door.

SAM'S Place was deserted. Everyone in Kettle Falls had gathered to see the prisoners at the hotel. There was not even anyone on the street to see Glory hesitate at the swinging door, and thrust it open and walk in.

Sam, as always, was reading a news-

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No. 35

United Grain Growers Ltd.

Class "A" Shares

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have declared a dividend at the rate of 5% on the paid up par value of Class "A" (Preferred) Shares (par value \$20.00 each).

This dividend will be paid on or about September 1st, 1945, to holders of such shares of record at the close of business on Tuesday, July 17th, 1945.

By Order of the Board,

CHAS. C. JACKSON,

Secretary.

June 20th, 1945.

Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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paper. He was so startled he could only gulp when the girl asked to "see Mr. Mead," then nod his head toward the rear.

Jack was sitting at a table, staring out of a window across Swift River. Without preliminary or explanation, Glory took a chair facing him and leaned forward intently.

"Mr. Mead," she began at once, "I am Glory Armstrong. I am going to marry your son as soon as he is out of jail, if not before."

Jack had been as startled as Sam, though he had quickly adjusted himself to the situation, but Glory's directness and the purport of her statement proved upsetting. He glared at her for a moment and then the rancor and bitterness of the last few days boiled to the surface.

"In jail, is he? Then it's because you've put him there."

There was no mistaking his hostility but Glory smiled at him with sudden elation. "I'm so glad you've said that!" she exclaimed. "It explains a lot of things. Why do you dislike me so when you have never seen me?"

Direct, forceful Hell And High Water Jack Mead, whose life had been a constant scorn of evasions, found himself floundering for a retort. Glory watched him a moment and then as he was about to speak she said, "It's hardly fair, is it, not giving me a chance? My father was a lumberjack and I don't see why you should turn against your own kind."

"Lumberjack!" he growled in amazement as his eyes swept over her. "But you..."

"Haven't had a chance," she finished quickly. "Jerry wouldn't give it to me, though I told him I would come up here last fall and live in a shack. And now—well, now I've come to take my chance. If I'm going to be a lumberjack's wife I've got to start, and that's why I'm here."

Jack did not comment. Wonder and the glowing personality of the girl were beginning to overcome him, and women of any sort had been strangers to Jack Mead for half his lifetime.

"Now listen to me," Glory continued, leaning forward intently. "Jerry and five of his crew reached town a few minutes ago, the sheriff's prisoners. They're handcuffed and by night they'll be in the jail at Deer Meadow. So it's up to you to get out the drive."

"Fine chance with a jack pine eater sitting on the dam!" Jack retorted disgustedly.

"The jack pine eater can sit on the dam as long as he want to. The logs are sluiced, all out of the lake. The crew is waiting for someone to tell them how to take those logs on to Swift River."

She stopped for a moment, gauging the amazement and dawning pride as expressed by Jack's eyes. "And while Jerry's been up there fighting, taking risks to accomplish something, you've been sitting here swilling and loafing!" she exclaimed sharply. "What do you suppose Jerry's going to think when he gets free and comes back here? What are you going to tell him?"

"I've already told him," Jack growled, but Glory caught the artificial note in his voice.

"Told him what?" she demanded.

Jack did not answer. He stared at her from under his heavy brows, and under any circumstances Jack Mead was a formidable person to face. But Glory looked back, steadily and unafraid.

"I asked you why you disliked me," she said, "and you didn't tell me. But I think I know. I think," and she smiled softly, "you don't know, don't quite understand. But I want to ask you a question. Don't you think Jerry is big enough, and fine enough, for us to share him? I don't want him all. I don't want that part of him you have. I wouldn't come between you and Jerry for the world, because I know what you mean to him."

THE girl was aware that she was not explaining anything to Jack Mead, that she was only giving him something that would start his thoughts in the right direction. She did not expect then to reconcile the vast difference between them, to wipe out the misunderstandings, but she did have faith that in the end he would see things clearly.

"I told Jerry a little while ago I would marry him with handcuffs on if neces-

sary," she continued softly, "but I would never do anything to rob him of you, and I won't."

"Now listen," and she glanced over her shoulder toward the door. "The sheriff will be here looking for you in a few minutes. You have time to get out the back way, down to the river and into the woods. You can be at the dam by night."

Jack only stared at her in silence. In his brooding days there alone he had pictured what this girl must be like, and the crayons of his imagination had colored a strange creature. Now he was trying to reconcile the two, and he was only confused. Glory, watching closely, read his thoughts.

"What if that drive is hung?" she demanded with sudden anger. "The first Mead drive that ever failed to go through! Do you know what it means? We'll both lose Jerry, the Jerry we know. Are you going to sit there and let that happen to him?"

Jack did not move.

"Hell And High Water!" Glory exclaimed with biting scorn. "Where did you get that name?"

For the first time in his life Jack Mead's eyes wavered before those of another. He stirred uneasily and then, as if there had been an explosion, his chair went spinning across the room and he was towering over her.

"Damn you!" he cried harshly. "No one ever talked to me like that before."

"I wouldn't if it weren't necessary," she answered coolly. "And I wouldn't have to if you were yourself. Don't you see?" and suddenly she was pleading desperately. "Jerry must be happy. He must! And he can't be so long as you... Won't you understand?" and she smiled through her tears. "When I marry Jerry I want you to be there, too."

The tears confused Jack as nothing else had. He glanced uncertainly about, then reached forward and touched her shoulder with the tips of his fingers. "Go back and tell the lad those logs won't stop moving until they get to the mill," he whispered. "And tell him I said so."

From a window Glory watched him hurrying across to the shelter of the timber and when he had disappeared she turned and walked out without even seeing Sam staring at her.

GLORY alone had occupied Jerry's attention upon his entering the hotel. There was the incomprehension, the wonder of it, and then the realization of how he had deluded himself about her, of what life with her could and would mean.

He had arrived in Kettle Falls acknowledging defeat. Now, though his hands were bound and the sheriff gripped an elbow, such was the magic of her presence he could see only victory. With and for such a girl anything else was unthinkable!

His head was up and he was smiling as he returned to the group near the dining-room door and it was thus that he saw Jackson, his attorney, and Joe Dean for the first time. Both stepped forward.

"Sheriff," Jackson began formally, "I am Mr. Mead's attorney and I wish an immediate conference with him."

Martin glanced around the room uncertainly.

"He has to get his orders from Billings," Jerry said.

"I've had enough of that!" Martin exclaimed angrily. "And after this prisoner is in a cell you can see him. I can't take chances with him here."

"You look as if you had taken one already," Joe Dean remarked as he looked at the sheriff's face.

Martin grasped Jerry's arm and started to drag him away.

"Listen here!" Jackson said severely as he stepped in front of the official. "I understand you have been in office only a short time. Perhaps you do not understand the laws clearly. It may prove embarrassing if you refuse to grant this interview. It is something to which a prisoner is legally entitled."

Even Jerry was impressed by the lawyer's ominous tone. Martin hesitated, glanced about uneasily.

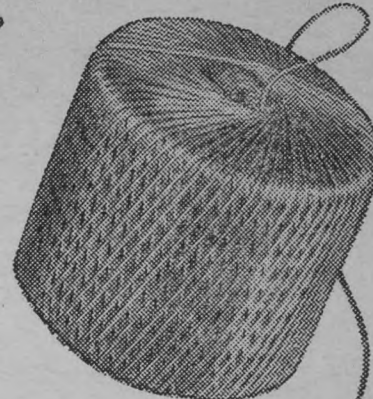
"Let him hang himself," Joe Dean suggested. "It'll only be one more thing to fasten on him."

"All right! Talk to him!" the sheriff exclaimed.

"In private," Jackson insisted firmly.

"Then go over in that corner where I

The Points of a Champion



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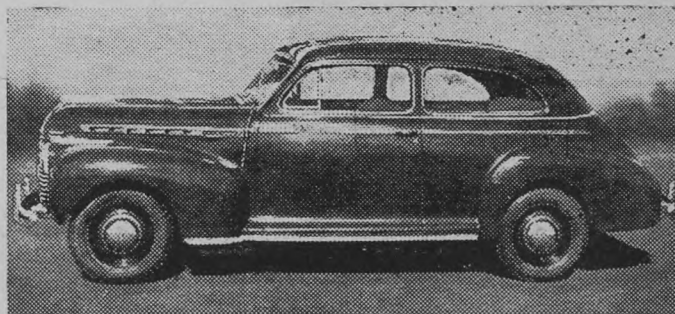
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THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

FARMERS' BULLETIN

FARM MACHINE RATIONING EASED

Rationing of new farm machinery and equipment is now limited to 25 items still in short supply. These are the items which still require approval of farm machinery rationing officers before they may be purchased:

Corn pickers; tractor plows; tractor mounted plows; one-way discs, tiller or harrow plows; tandem tractor disc harrows; single wide disc harrows—12 feet or over; spring and stiff tooth field cultivators; tractor mounted cultivators; tractor mounted or semi-mounted mowers; side delivery rakes; hay loaders; pick-up hay balers; grain binders (horse and tractor drawn); corn binders; potato diggers; combine or reaper threshers; windrowers or swathers; threshers; ensilage harvesters; standard and row crop tractors; garden tractors; rubber-tired gears or trailers; power potato sprayers or dusters; fruit or orchard power sprayers; and pressure water systems and power pumps.

The action is in line with the Board's policy of removing machinery from the ration list as soon as the supply situation warrants. It is the third relaxation of this type since farm machinery rationing began in October, 1942. Repair and spare parts have never been rationed.

Early in June the Board announced a substantial increase in the production of new machinery and attachments for the next production year and controlled output by all large producers. Both manufacturers and importers are now required to distribute to each province in proportion to average sales in that province during 1940, 1941 and 1942.

1945 CHERRY PRICES

On and after June 26 all varieties of domestic sweet and sour cherries as well as imported cherries will sell under a single price ceiling.

In Ontario the price ceiling on sales from producers to wholesalers or shippers is \$1.30 per six quart basket.

In British Columbia the producer price ceiling on sales to wholesalers or shippers is \$2.65 for a 15-pound case and \$4.25 for a 25-pound case.

A trucking zone has been established in southwestern Ontario, extending as far east as Kingston and north to the Severn River. Within this zone the wholesaler's ceiling is the same whether he buys from a shipper or trucker or direct from a grower, and a shipper is limited to a markup of seven per cent over the grower price. In the trucking zone transportation costs which may be added will be the express rate for less than carlot from Grimsby, Ontario, regardless of where cherries are grown.

Outside this zone the markup for shippers is ten per cent over grower price and the wholesaler's markup is 12½ per cent of actual cost.

HIGH PRICE LEVEL FOR FOWL EXTENDED

To discourage early slaughtering of hens and thus to maintain maximum egg production, the period during which fowl (hens) may sell at the highest price level has been extended from June 30 until July 31. Backward weather has kept the majority of flocks in good laying condition beyond the time when hens are usually slaughtered and marketed. The 2½¢ per pound reduction in price which would have taken place on July 1 will now be effective after July 31.

STRAWBERRY PRICE SCHEDULE

Late ripening of the strawberry crop in sections of British Columbia and Ontario has necessitated setting back the dates at which seasonal reductions in the price ceilings will take place.

In the Fraser Valley of British Columbia, zone 5, price ceilings were scheduled to drop on June 19 but under the new order the reduction will not take place until June 26. The higher price level will be restored on August 1.

In Southern Ontario and Southern Quebec, Zone 2, the price ceilings had been scheduled to drop on June 26 but now will be reduced June 30.

In the Fraser Valley zone [the schedule establishes producer prices at 27 cents per quart and 14½ cents per pint to June 26; 22 cents per quart and 12 cents per pint between that date and August 1 when the higher price level will again prevail.

In Zone 2 producer price ceilings are 28 cents per quart and 15 cents per pint to June 30; 20 cents per quart and 11 cents per pint after that date.

In the other three zones—northern Quebec and Ontario; the Maritimes; interior British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces—producer price ceilings are uniform throughout the season at 25 cents per quart and 13½ cents per pint.

For further details of any of the above orders apply to the nearest office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

can watch you. And I warn you right now I'm taking no chances on his getting loose."

"Why couldn't you have held off?" the lawyer demanded as soon as they were out of the sheriff's hearing.

"It was all over before I got back," Jerry explained. "The crew did it, and without hurting a soul."

"You mean your father . . ." Jackson began.

"He wasn't there either. They had most of the logs sluiced by the time I got back to the dam."

"Weren't going to let a Mead drive get hung, eh?" Joe Dean asked with twinkling eyes.

"Better tell me all about it," Jackson interrupted impatiently.

Jerry told the story. Joe Dean listened with eager interest, Jackson with a gathering frown.

"You've certainly played into their hands," the lawyer said when Jerry had finished.

"But the logs are past the dam," Joe Dean grinned. "That's what counts."

"It won't do much good if Jerry and his father have to spend the next few weeks in jail," was the retort. "We could have beaten them the other way. Now . . ."

"I'll furnish the bail," Joe Dean offered.

"But they'd only be arrested again. Jerry's piled up enough counts for them to keep on rearresting him all summer."

"But my father hasn't been near the dam," Jerry objected.

"Both of you are responsible for what your men have done, and in any event the machine Billings has started against you wouldn't stop for a little thing like that. You say the sheriff left a guard at the dam? Why, if the logs are sluiced?"

"Billings ordered the gate shut down. We can't drive without water."

"Good lord!" the lawyer exclaimed in despair. "And those river pigs alone up there. There's no telling what they'll do. More counts against you. Billings can keep you in and out of jail for a year."

"Tommyrot!" Joe Dean retorted. "There's something called justice hanging around here. This lad's in the right all the way through. They've put up a deal on him."

"Oh, he'd win out in the end—when it's too late," Jackson said. "All Billings cares about is to hang that drive, and so long as he owns the sheriff, and perhaps the judge, he can delay this thing for months."

"But the whole thing's crooked!" Dean persisted. "Can't you go to the governor or the supreme court, or something like that?"

"With what? We know what Billings has done but with the evidence we have we'd be laughed out of court."

"Then you mean Jerry's just got to stand and take it? And here I've always thought you were the cutest lawyer in Minneapolis."

"You loggers don't want a lawyer, don't know what one is for," Jackson retorted irritably. "But how about this man you sent to get evidence against the homesteader?" he asked Jerry.

"What have you heard from him?"

"Nothing, and I won't until he shows up again."

"When will that be?"

"I don't know. May be a week. He's got to go over to Chippewa Falls and he didn't have much to start with. But look here! What if the crew does blow up the dam, lets out the water. Then the logs get out, most of them. They can't be stopped."

"Some of them can't but the Swift's a boundary river. Every time one of your drivers steps ashore on the Wisconsin side he can be arrested, and you know Billings will have men there to do it. And above all things, we don't want any more violence. Where is your father?"

Before Jerry could answer Glory entered the office. She looked around, saw the three men in the corner and hurried toward them. Martin took a step toward her, then seemed to remember his first encounter with the girl.

Glory rushed up to Jerry, her eyes bright. "He's gone!" she whispered. "I warned him just in time. I met the sheriff's men on the way back. And he told me to tell you not to worry about the logs. He says they won't stop until they're in the boom."

"Who is this you are talking about?" Jackson demanded.

"Jerry's father."

"You mean he's gone up to the dam, to take hold of those lumberjacks of his? You people certainly are playing into Billings' hands at every turn."

"But if we get out the logs!" Glory insisted.

Only Jerry was conscious of the use of "we," and despite the lawyer's sombre view of this situation he again experienced that sense of the impossibility of defeat. Before any of them could speak Sheriff Martin approached.

"If this man wants anything to eat before train time he'd better come and get it," the official declared.

"Go ahead, Jerry," Joe Dean said. "We're all going over to Deer Meadow with you anyhow."

JERRY started toward the dining-room with Martin. They were in the middle of the room when three men entered through the street door. The first was Black River Ben.

Ben stopped, his lips parted in a vacuous smile, and surveyed the office. The five members of Jerry's crew, handcuffed, were coming out of the dining-room accompanied by their guards and the three Claytons.

Suddenly Ben started forward, his right hand outstretched.

"Old Barney Martin!" he exclaimed in a loud voice. "How's the old Miramichi? Ain't seen you since you quit the Black River ten years ago?"

He shook hands effusively, slapped the sheriff on the back, then seemed to see Jerry for the first time.

"Gosh, boss!" he cried. "What happened? Hit somebody a little too hard?"

"Boss!" Martin repeated quickly. "If you're working for Mead you're under arrest."

"Me? No. I was but I bunched it a while back. What's he been doing, and what you doing now? Playing constable in this town, Barney?"

Before Martin could answer Ben saw Clayton and rushed up to him with his hand extended.

"Billy Purcell!" he cried. "You old slippery footed birler. Everybody that ever worked on Black River comin' to the Swift, ain't they?"

"Guess you made a mistake," the defender of the dam growled as he jerked his hand away. "My name's Clayton."

"What you callin' yourself Clayton for? It ain't more'n four years ago we drove the Black together. Don't you mind? You quit early because you was going to plant potatoes or somethin' on that claim of yours. Hey, you lads! Come here. Old friend of ours."

He waved to the two men who had entered the hotel with him and who had remained at the door. They were most evidently farmers, not lumberjacks, and they came forward diffidently.

"Hello, Billy," the first said as he approached Clayton. "Ain't seen you for 'most a year."

"You're crazy!" the homesteader exclaimed. "I never saw you before."

"There's your missus!" the second farmer declared. "And Georgie! Gee, but he's growed since I saw him last summer."

"And you boys remember Barney Martin, too," Black River Ben interrupted. "Hey, Barney! Here's a couple of old neighbors of yours. They and you and Billy Purcell here all homesteaded over on the Chippewa together, didn't you?"

"I ain't got time to talk to you or to any of your drunken friends," the sheriff exploded testily. "Get out of the way here. I want to feed this prisoner before train time."

"Gosh, but bein' sheriff's gone to your head, Barney," Ben protested in a hurt tone.

Jerry had glanced around when he saw the sheriff become uneasy. Hobart Billings had just come from the dining-room. He jerked his head impatiently as he looked at the sheriff.

"Billings giving you some orders, Martin," Jerry whispered, and then with a motion of his own head he signalled Jackson to join him.

The lawyer had already approached for, like everyone else in the room, he had heard all that had been said. Clayton, or Purcell, was edging out of the group but Black River Ben wasn't to be denied his garrulous joy in this reunion of old friends.

"Let's all go down to Sam's Place!"

he cried. "I got money. Come on, Purcell. Can't you join us, Sheriff? Bring your prisoner along."

He had grasped Clayton, or Purcell, by the arm and started toward the door. The Bear River homesteader angrily jerked free.

"Shut up, you fool!" he shouted. "I never saw you or these other fellows before. And I ain't got time to talk to you."

"Never saw 'em!" Ben repeated in astonishment. "And you living right next to 'em over on the Chippewa for five years while you was provin' up on that claim, and ever since until last summer? Why, they know you and you know them as well as you know yourself. What you want to be so mean to old neighbors for?"

Jackson pushed quickly through the crowd while Ben spoke, for he had caught the entire significance of it. But so had Hobart Billings. The interest was centered in Black River Ben and the general manager of the Gopher Lumber Company stepped up behind Sheriff Martin. Jerry saw him, understood, and with a sudden movement he lunged forward with an uplifted knee and caught Billings in the stomach, sending him, doubled up, across the floor.

The sheriff saw only Jerry's quick movement and grasped his arm.

"Bolt, will you?" he sneered.

"I should say not!" Jerry laughed exultantly. "No one could pry me loose from you now. Listen to this."

Jackson was facing Black River Ben and the two farmers.

"Did this man Clayton, or Purcell, prove up on a homestead on the Chippewa River?" he asked.

"Four years ago," one of the men said. "He owns it yet, too."

Jackson turned to speak to Purcell but the defender of the dam was walking rapidly toward the door.

"Let him go," Ben laughed and then, in an utterly changed tone, quick and decisive, he called, "All right, Marshal."

Purcell was almost at the door when it opened and a short, thick set, energetic man stepped in. With a quick motion he flipped open his coat, exposing a bright bit of metal for an instant.

"You are under arrest, Purcell," he said sharply. "I am a deputy United States marshal and I have a warrant for you. Trying to defraud the government by false homestead entry. Sit down in that corner, face to the wall, until I'm ready for you. And don't get funny."

He turned and faced the astonished group. "Which one of you is Sheriff Martin?" he snapped.

The crowd parted in front of the official.

"I have a warrant for you," the marshal said. "Aiding and abetting in an attempt to defraud the government through Purcell's false entry on a homestead."

"You're crazy!" Martin blustered.

"Not a bit! You were one of Purcell's witnesses when he proved up on his Chippewa claim. You knew he could not legally file on another. Yet you went to him on his farm on the Chippewa last September, asked him to file on a claim on Bear River and took him away with you. Consider yourself my prisoner."

Silence followed the statement. There were thirty people in the room and no one moved or spoke. Then Joe Dean threw back his head and laughed. "Boys, oh, boys!" he cried, and then turned to the sheriff. "Didn't I tell you that you were only hanging yourself?" he chuckled. "How you going to get out of this fix? Jackson, here's a law point for you. The sheriff has arrested Jerry. The United States marshal has arrested the sheriff. Where does Jerry stand?"

"It has been clear from the first where Jerry stands," Jackson answered sternly. "We only needed the proof, and I didn't expect it so soon. Well, Martin, what's your next move?"

The sheriff did not reply. He glanced over his shoulder, evidently to get a suggestion from Billings. Billings was walking rapidly toward the back door. "Stop that man!" Jackson commanded.

Jerry was the only one to act. He darted forward, his manacled hands upraised, and brought them down around the Gopher manager's body. Then, holding him tightly, he lifted the struggling man from the floor and carried him back to the centre of the room.

"We'll have a warrant out for Billings

as quickly as possible," Jackson said. "Meanwhile, we don't want him to get out of the state. You," and he turned back to the sheriff, "what's your next move?"

Again Martin was silent. He glanced furtively at Billings, who struggled desperately in Jerry's grip.

"You see what you're in for, don't you?" Jackson continued. "A sheriff of a party opposed to the governor, these witnesses and others easily obtained, crooks or accomplices who'll be glad to turn state's evidence, a boss," and he pointed at Billings, "who'll drop you like a hot coal now that you're caught. Fine chance you've got, haven't you? Why, they can keep you in prison, the state and Uncle Sam between them, for the rest of your life!"

"He hasn't any right to talk to you like that!" Billings cried. "Don't answer him. You can arrest him for obstructing..."

He stopped and the breath left his body with a loud sound as Jerry suddenly tightened his arms.

"You've got just one chance, Martin," Jackson said. "You can turn State's evidence against Billings."

For the first time the sheriff lifted his head and his eyes cleared. There was no doubt as to what he meant to do, but before he could speak Black River Ben held up a hand.

"Wait a minute," he said. "Let's go to a room where he can talk this over, just those that's interested."

He looked steadily at Jackson and the lawyer, uncomprehending for a moment, agreed. Jerry half carried Billings and he was followed by Martin, Jackson, Purcell, the marshal and Black River Ben. Joe Dean whispered to Glory and then followed the others into a small room at the rear.

Their business was quickly concluded. Jackson knew what he wanted and he knew, too, the necessity for quick action. In three minutes the sheriff stepped out, ordered his deputies to release the five prisoners and sent one to the station to have a handcar placed on the track.

"Don't waste any time," Jackson warned when he returned. "Nobody has been hurt so far and Jack Mead's liable to kill those deputies you left at the dam. Don't stop until you get them away from there and don't waste any time about getting back."

Martin departed, hurriedly and humbly, while Ben sent two of Jerry's lumberjacks, just released, along with him.

"They'll see that he gets there," Ben said when he returned and closed the door.

Then he turned to the marshal, burst into uproarious laughter, jerked back the official's coat and pointed to the star on his vest. It bore no inscription, was most evidently cut from a piece of tin.

"What's this?" Jackson demanded in alarm. "Isn't he a United States marshal?"

"Marshal hell!" Ben shouted. "Neddy's bouncer in the Lumberjacks' Friend over at the Falls. Ain't he a good actor? He ought to be on the stage, Neddy should."

"Then this is all a hoax?" Jackson asked, dumfounded.

"Sure, but it was a good one. It worked."

"You crooks!" Billings cried as he struggled to free himself. "I'll get you all for this."

"No you won't," Ben chuckled. "The marshal was the only thing that wasn't real and you know it. I was in a hurry and there wasn't time to get the clear rig. But look here!" and he turned solicitously to Jerry. "We sent the sheriff off without getting the key to the lad's bracelets. You'll have to go to the blacksmith."

"Never mind," Jerry answered. "I'm going to wear them a little while yet. And as long as you fellows have got everything settled I wish you'd go out and shut the door."

"What you mean?" Joe Dean demanded suspiciously.

"What I said. It's been bothering me for quite a while, what I'd do to this fellow. I wouldn't get any satisfaction beating him up with both hands free, but now I can find out just how much of a man he is. He ought to have about an even chance."

"You've got enough on him to send him over the road," Jackson protested.

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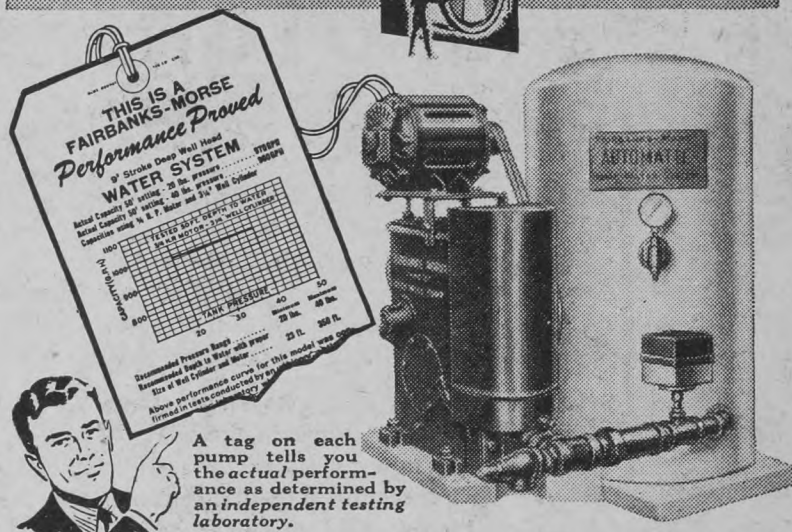
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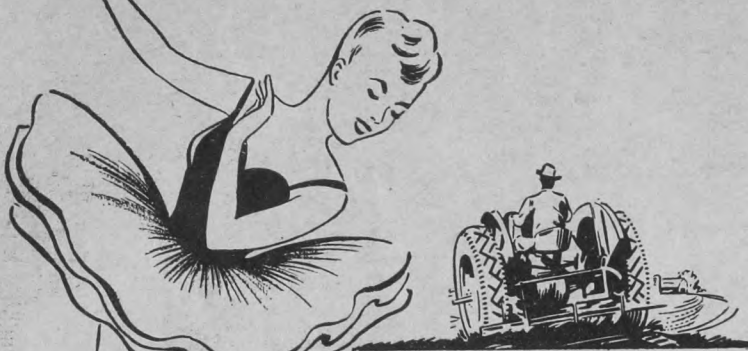
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"Why, he won't be fit even for the pen when I'm through with him," Jerry grinned. "Get out. All of you."

They filed through the door. Black River Ben closed it, then leaned against it, smiling contentedly as sounds of violence came from within.

THE sounds increased and as they did so the grin spread on Black River Ben's face. Joe Dean was grinning, too, but Jackson was worried. He walked back to Ben.

"This is a mistake," he said. "Billings is as heavy as Jerry, and he is desperate."

"Say, little man," and the big lumberjack beamed down on the lawyer. "I can go in there and put another pair of handcuffs on Jerry's ankles and not worry about how he'll come out."

There was a crash against the door that jarred Ben but he only grinned the more. "Hear that?" he asked. "The lad's going right now."

"But if it is . . ." Jackson began.

"It isn't!" and Ben spoke with the calm assurance of one whose faith is sublime. "You ain't got but a minute more to worry."

A crowd had gathered. The hotel proprietor pushed his way through. "What's going on here?" he demanded. "Breakin' up my place? That's the lady's parlor in there."

He tried to reach the doorknob but Ben pushed him away with one hand and with the other pulled out a roll of bills.

"Go out to the kitchen and find out what the cooks going to have for supper," the lumberjack said as he handed the hotel man some bills. "And don't hurry back. I want a thorough report."

The landlord counted the money and departed. Jackson turned to Joe Dean. "Where is Miss Armstrong?" he whispered. "She should be kept away from this."

"I took care of her," the old lumberman said. "And she ain't goin' to thank me for it either. Well, I guess the show's over. Wish Jerry hadn't been so stingy with it."

The violent sounds had ceased. The doorknob turned. Ben stepped aside, still grinning. He did not even deign to see who came out but called to one of Martin's deputies. "Hey, you little man with the big star! Any of you got keys that will fit these ornaments?"

Jerry stood at the door. His hair was tousled, his shirt was torn, but his face was unmarred.

"Guess I'm through with these," he remarked as he held out his manacled hands.

A deputy came forward and unlocked them.

"Anyone who wants to can throw a bucket of water on him," Jerry continued.

He had already looked around the room and noted Glory's absence with satisfaction. He turned to Joe Dean and Jackson. "That about winds everything up," he said.

"But you've got these people right where you want them," the lawyer protested. "There's a clear case against Billings and the sheriff."

"The sheriff was only a fool," Jerry answered. "And Billings . . . he'll probably go back East where he belongs. I feel as if I was all squared up."

"And the drive goes out," Joe Dean said.

"Sure. The sheriff will get to the dam before my father does, and maybe get away again. There's nothing to bother us now."

Jackson, despite his long association with lumbermen, had never acquired that appreciation of their character which his close contact should have afforded. He had learned only to accept their peculiar decisions.

"In any event," he said, "I want to call your attention to one fact. Without this man you call Black River Ben you would have faced a difficult situation, if not defeat."

Jerry glanced across the room at the river driver, who was loudly urging a celebration. He knew only too well what Ben had done, and he knew, too, that such effort and ingenuity would never have been devoted to Ben's own in-

terests. And Ben was only one of a hundred and twenty who had stood ready to dare anything because of blind loyalty and faith.

For the first time he realized what his leadership really meant, comprehended in the full his own responsibilities, and yet he could not give expression to it. "Yes," he said, "Black River's a good cant-hook man."

Jackson took that remark back to Minneapolis to add to his collection of the incomprehensible traits of lumbermen.

But though Jerry had said the slate was wiped clean there was one question that remained unanswered, a possible debt still to be paid. He saw Glory for a few minutes, told her he would join her in Minneapolis as quickly as possible, and departed at once for Bear River. He arrived at the camp at midnight and routed his father out of bed. "Where's Sandy McKillop?" he demanded.

"In his bunk, unless he's took to walking in his sleep," Jack Mead retorted. "What's the excitement?"

"I just wanted to be sure he was, is all. The sheriff was going to let him drown."

"Ten sheriffs couldn't drown an old Miramichi like him. He was organizin' the crew to drive those deputies when I come. How'd you get loose?"

Jerry sketched roughly what had happened and then tumbled into his own bed. He had not slept for two nights.

THE drive went out of the Bear River. It required every drop of water back of the dam, all the generalship and indomitable will of Hell And High Water Jack Mead and the entire and unquestioned loyalty of one hundred and twenty men, augmented by the skill of eighty more, to accomplish the task.

Jerry gladly assumed a subordinate position, for as never before he recognized his father's genius with logs. But when the last of the fifty million feet was safely floated in Swift River, with plenty of water and an unobstructed way to the boom at the mill, Jerry was no longer needed.

"I'm going to Minneapolis to see Glory," he announced abruptly one morning after the crew had gone to work.

It was the first time there had been any reference to her or to Jack Mead's ultimatum since that last interview in Sam's Place. Glory had not told Jerry the details of her own visit to the king of the Swift River lumberjacks in his throne room, nor had his father spoken of it. Now, as Jack remained silent, Jerry was troubled.

At last Jack arose, shouted an order to a man on the wanigan, then turned and sat down. "She said she'd marry you with handcuffs on," he began suddenly, "and whether the drive was hung or not. And she would have, too. She looked me in the eye and told me what she thought of me, when I could have twisted her neck with my thumb and finger. She had the nerve, and she was right."

He stopped and Jerry remained silent. There had been a note in his father's voice he had never heard before.

"You go on out," Jack continued after a pause. "Marry her tomorrow if she says the word. Only, if you can, I wish you'd wait a month."

There was a plea in the last that Jerry could not understand. "Why?" he asked.

"Because I'd like to be there. I ain't never even seen a dress suit but I'll wear one, so help me God, to see you and her standin' up to a preacher. And don't get swelled about it either. I can look at you any time."

Jack arose suddenly and strode off along the driving trail. From around the first bend his voice came back, rough, blasphemous, domineering. Jerry knew a man was jumping quickly and gladly at the command and he knew, too, that he had penetrated at last to the innermost recesses of his father's heart. The future lay before him, full and very fair.

THE END.

FLOWER OF LOVE

Continued from page 10

of worthless, no-good soldiers," she got out. "Here today and gone tomorrow. They'd be better off learning to fight than lallygagging around with a bunch of old do-good women and silly girls."

"Now, Mother," Ned Verony said, "If she said she'd go, she has to do it."

Of the three of them, he was the only one who had any understanding of the girl. He had less to do with her than the two women but he understood her better than they could. When he felt the most hopeful about this child of his he hoped she would get married and settle down with some decent fellow and turn out like her mother; but at times he sensed a hardness in her, a sort of steel lining to her soft outside, and her purpose to get something good for herself above everyone else.

"Be back early," Kathleen said. "Night, Mother, Dad, Gran. And don't wait up for me." But she knew they would, and she hated their attention with a sort of fury that even the wonder and excitement for tonight could not banish.

The last thing she heard as the door closed was Grandmother Verony crackling after her, "—And see that you don't get trailed home by any of those tramp soldiers, young lady—"

The door cut off the sound. The whole night opened out in front of her, and behind her the house was like a trap holding back from her their eternal reaching after her. That they loved her she knew instinctively; but what they were like, of their thoughts, their hopes and dreams, and yes, their fear for her, and their ache that somehow she might be spared what life had shown them, she had not the slightest glimmer, nor interest. They were like the home she lived in, accustomed, but dull, without lustre. The only thing she wanted from them, she thought, was for them to let her alone.

She paused for a moment on the sidewalk as though to gather again the excitement and wonder tightly inside her lest it should all at once explode and fling her like Fourth of July fireworks into the sky. The moon was almost at the full; it was still early evening.

She thought of Joe Williams now; everything else dropped away. She thought of things she wanted to say to him, ways she had never looked at him, how it was going to be when she saw him tonight. She walked down the street, the wide curl of her heavy black hair bobbing up and down on her shoulders, her heels clicking out a sort of music beat. She began to sing under her breath, an old song from a juke box, swinging her hips a little to the rhythm.

"—painted lips, painted eyes, wearing a bird of paradise . . . she's nobody's sweetheart now . . . it all seems sad somehow . . ."

"Joe's just got to get a pass tonight and be there," she said, and added as if the promise could propitiate some power, "if he can. If I can just see him tonight, I promise I'm going to be different to him. I'm going to go out with him. . ."

She had turned off her own street, was passing the Judge Walther's place. When it had been built by the now Judge Walther's father years ago, it had been far from the town's centre, but now it was only two blocks off the main street. A great grey shadow of a house set deep in its wooded park, a full block of garden park for its own; there was even a small lake in the rose garden and a rowboat. The only light showing was in the caretaker's house at the rear. As a child—four years ago was the last time she did it—Kathleen and other neighbor children would slip through the gates and down through the rose garden to the lake to play in the old boat moored

under a great weeping willow, until the gardener, like the ogre out of a witch story, would drive them out.

Passing now, Kathleen looked through the high iron grille fence. What a place to live, she thought; if a person lived there, how perfect. . . . She was wondering if the rowboat was still there among the tule grass below the willow.

The town's main street was alive with Saturday night, a long line-up still waiting in front of the movie theatre, every table taken in the Elite Café and every stool jammed, people waiting; like a midway of a carnival. The wide windows of the USO gave her a view from the sidewalk of the big main downstairs room. She knew before she walked in the doorway that Joe Williams was not there; so quickly she had sorted through the men in uniform.

She spoke to Mrs. Adams, the senior hostess on duty at the desk, conscious of the boys in the room looking at her. It was quiet down here tonight; there was a dance going on upstairs. The music came down in swells of sound as the doors opened and shut up there. A plump girl in a grey skirt and red blouse was playing ping-pong with a tall, thin soldier with red hair and buck teeth; most of the boys down here were sitting in the big chairs reading their home-town newspapers. One boy was asleep stretched out dead to the world on a davenport. It made her remember Joe that first night she ever saw him.

Back in the girls' washroom she hung her coat in the locker; the long fluorescent light tubes along the ceiling flooded the white tile room with a sort of green-white color; along the mirrored wall above the wash-basins she saw herself repeated like a row of strange girls with white-white faces and red lips and dark shadow eyes bounded by black-black hair. "If Joe doesn't come in tonight, I'll die," she said to herself, and believed it.

When she came back to the main room, some other girls had come in, were talking to the fellows; Kathleen passed by the boy asleep on the davenport.

He didn't, she saw now, look at all like Joe. It was just that Joe had been asleep right there the first time she ever saw him.

It had been time to close and Mrs. Adams had told Kathleen to wake him up. "Just speak to that boy over there," she had said, "and tell him we have to turn out the lights now."

He'd been lying there on his side with his legs doubled up, one big arm thrown up over his face to keep out the light, the other arm, with the sergeant's stripes on the sleeve and the green pine tree insignia of his infantry division on his shoulder, dragged down on the floor. She spoke to him, but when he didn't rouse she touched his arm, and at her touch he jumped, lighted on his feet ready to fight. Sound asleep, and instantly alert, like a tiger.

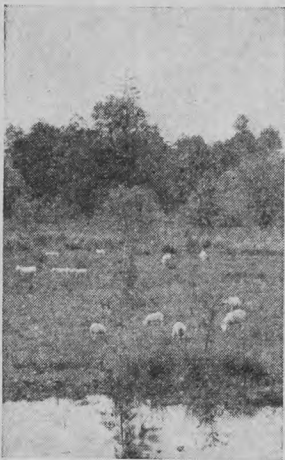
He recognized in the same flash that it was a girl and the tenseness slid out of him, he grinned, and then got terribly embarrassed; looking past her, he muttered something as he jammed on his cap, went on out of the building blind still with embarrassment. The next night he came back and waited for a chance to talk to her, but he'd never really told her he was sorry. . . .

MRS. ADAMS told her tonight to be on the milk and soft drink bar with Mildred Dalley. Mildred was already over behind the counter and she waved to her. Mildred was married to a boy with a bomber squadron stationed now in England; since Kathleen never went out with anyone from here either, it had drawn the two girls together.

"What a darling dress," Mildred said; "it's dreamy."

Kathleen wrinkled her nose. "Thanks. . . . What a darling little locket. New?"

Mildred's hand closed over the small gold locket on the chain around her neck as though she were touching someone she loved. For an instant their eyes met.



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"Jack sent it to me. He's had twenty-one missions now. . . ."

The whole thing was there in her eyes; she was a small girl, a pert, red-headed girl with a smooth line most of the time, but for that flash the whole thing broke her reserve, flooded into her face and eyes, the things that all girls who love and wait are knowing and feeling these days. "Oh, Kathleen," was all she said.

At once they got busy washing glasses, polishing them, setting them on the shelves, refilling the cookie trays. "Mrs. A. told me," Kathleen said, giggling, "that we were supposed to use these cookies from the boxes that came in first; the freshest ones we're supposed to keep back until yesterday's are used up." She went on filling the tray from the last boxes that had been brought in. She knew the instant Joe came in because Mildred put her hand all at once on her arm and pressed it. She didn't turn her head, but under her breath she said, "How do I look?"

"Swell," Mildred told her. "Perfect." "My lipstick, have I got enough on?" "Press your lips together, yes, swell; shhh, he's coming over."

Kathleen turned around, put the tray of cookies on the counter. "Oh, hello," she said. Mildred had gone down to the other end of the counter.

"Gee," Joe said, "I was wondering all the way in from camp on the bus—"

"What?"

"Nothing—just wondering."

He was leaning over the counter toward her. His summer uniform was freshly pressed; he always looked that way, freshly scrubbed, like a good soldier. Leaning down this way his face was almost level with hers so that they looked directly into each other's eyes. His skin was so sun-browned it made his fair hair seem almost grey in the crisp waves that swept back from his temples; his blond brows grew quite low above his eyes so that they were in shadow, but when he laughed you saw that their color was a startling bright blue; his mouth was wide, fresh, his teeth very white against his brown skin.

"One more time I'm asking you," he said, and she thought, now it is—this is it. I knew it was going to be like this tonight.

"And if you tell me this time that you aren't allowed to date out of here when you know damn well you could meet me right outside that door—well, I'm going to know for sure what you mean. It's for good. No fooling." His face had lost all its laughter, the lines around his mouth were set and serious; he was different from any way she had ever seen him.

She had felt all evening as though the whole thing was planned for her and she was just going along with it—like being in a play and yet not knowing what was coming next. . . .

"All right," she said, "I'll see you out there."

Mildred went back with her to get her coat. She said, "I don't know, honestly. He seems like a good guy. But watch it."

ANOTHER girl came through the doorway, a tall, beautiful blonde with honey skin and a walk like a model. "Have you got a pin, kid?" she said to Kathleen. "I got to have a pin for the neck of this dress."

"No, maybe there's one in the dressing-table drawer over there." To Mildred, Kathleen said, "My folks are going to be so mad if they find out, I'll never get to come down here again—I can just hear my grandmother—"

"After all," Mildred said, "it isn't as if you didn't practically know him. He's been coming in here for two weeks and doing nothing but talking to you."

To the surprised Mrs. Adams who thought of Kathleen as one of her really dependable girls, she said, "I'm sorry. I just can't stay." She did not wait to hear what Mrs. Adams might say.

"Hello," Joe said, "you look all grown up tonight. How old are you, anyway?" "Eighteen—almost nineteen. I mean I'll be nineteen in January. How old are you?"

"Twenty-four."

It shocked her for a moment; she hadn't thought about him being so terribly old.

"What's to do in this town, anyway?" Joe said.

"I don't know. Go to a show, or go to a show."

"You want to?"

"I don't know—no."

"Good," he said, "to heck with that."

He closed his hand over her forearm, guiding her out of the crush of soldiers and civilians mobbing up and down the street of the little town looking for something and not finding it. The hardness of his hand went through the light wool and into her arm, warm and wonderful. "I'll tell you," he said, "how about us going to your house and just—talking."

Something came up in her throat, jamming her heart at the same time. Oh, I couldn't," she said; "I mean—"

He cut off her words as if he wanted to spare her. "Like that, huh? Me, too. Only I never had any. Listen, isn't there any place we can go in this town and just be together?" He looked over the milling, laughing, talking, quarrelling, loving, pushing people going aimlessly up and down the sidewalks. Watching his face, she thought: He's beautiful—kind of like he's mad at everyone and yet liking them, too—

His face relaxed, he laughed down at her but his mouth was still twisted with his thought.

"Surely it isn't much to ask," he said. "Just for a lousy little place where it's quiet, where two people could sit down and not have to eat, or see a show, but could just be together and have nobody around walking over their feet. Now tell me," he said, as though he were asking the people flocking past them, "is that much to ask? But where in this man's town are we going to find it?"

"I know a place," she said. It was as if someone were talking for her. But it seemed right, and not bad, or dangerous, or anything wrong. "A place I used to go when I was a kid—"

He was laughing at her, the twist of his mouth had turned to mockery. "When was that, yesterday?"

Stung, she said, "I'm no baby. I'm not dumb, you know."

Her voice sounded flat, not unlike the blonde girl in the washroom.

He swung her around facing him, gripping her above the elbows, keeping hold of her; the mob on the sidewalk didn't mind, they parted and swarmed on around them; the street was used to such islands of boy and girl.

"Listen," he said, "maybe I got you wrong these last two weeks. But I don't think so. I want to tell you something. Don't talk like that."

She couldn't meet his regard; the tears felt close under her lids and she kept staring at the sergeant's stripes on his sleeve. She put her entire mind on the stripes so she would not be foolish and cry right here in front of him.

He shook her a little. "I mean it. I've got a funny idea, honey," he said, and his voice was gentle, as she had never heard it, "I've got an idea if a girl keeps on talking like that, saying hard things now and then, trying to act wise, well, pretty soon, she's talking tough all the time and not even knowing she is. And then she's a nickel apiece. Now, where's this place you were telling me about?"

"Let me alone," she said. "I think I'll go back."

He tipped her chin up, made her look at him; only his eyes were smiling, and then his mouth, and she had to, and they were laughing together.

"All right," she said. "I'll show you. But there used to be dragon's who lived there and chased us out."

"Good," he said, "better and better. Nothing I like better than fighting with dragons."

THEY walked very fast, their fingers locked together; Joe made a pathway with his shoulders for them. And then they got off the main street, out of the crowds and lights, and all at once the night was in around them. A dew mist

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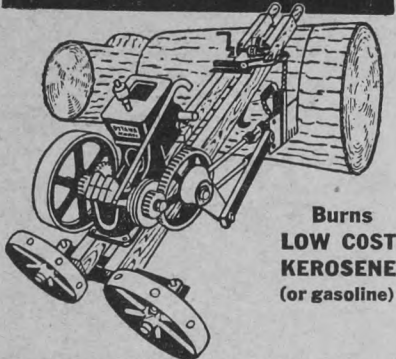
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twinkled in the moonlight across the lawns, above the trees among the dark resident houses, the stars were like silver rain. They stopped for a moment, looking up together at them, standing close.

"Makes me think of a picture I saw once," Joe said, "of two little slum kids looking up between some dark tenement buildings, and under the picture it said, 'Chee, Annie, look at the stars, thick as bedbugs'."

"What a terrible thought. Ugh." They started on.

"Oh, I don't know," he said, "when you grow up in a place like I did—that's the way it is. You want something beautiful, you see it, and you know it is, but all the time you got to stand there with your feet stuck in the dirt."

"Who's talking hard now?"
"That's not being hard. You see what I mean? It's kind of swell, to be in a spot like those two kids, for instance, and yet your heart's going up all the time. Like me. I still got to believe in stuff. Like this place you're going to show me—"

"Here it is," she said, stopping by the great iron gate. "Now, we've got to be quiet. The dragon lives in that little house back of the big one, over there through the trees, where the light's on."

"If he comes out we'll tell him to scram, we own the place," Joe said, laughing, and she hushed him, leading him through the gate, down quietly through the rose garden to the lake. In the moonlight, the roses were changed to ghost flowers, their scent like something sweet and rare out of a dream. Joe broke off a single rose, frail, white, and stopped her to put it in her hair. He kissed her then, and it was the first time.

The old boat was gone from under the willow, but there was a garden seat there for them. After a time, Joe said, "This is what they try to put down in books. You can read the words but that isn't it."

He moved away from her, sat leaning over, his hands clasped, thrust out beyond his knees. The moonlight glinted on the silver identification bracelet on his wide wrist; his hands looked strong and good, as if they had been made for work and were ready. His face was half in shadow, so that the girl could not read his thoughts. "The thing about now," he said, low, and as though he were talking more to himself than to her, "is nobody can make any plans. It's all jammed up, everywhere, for people like you and me. Here we are, it's our time, and what can we do about it?" He turned to her, put his hands up along her face. "If I could make one wish," he said, "do you know what it would be?"

A little wind came fresh across the water, the tule grass whispered together. She said, "What?"

"I'd wish the war was over, and I was back here, like this, now, and I had a good job—"

THEY had not heard the man until the flashlight blinded them. "Go on," he said, "get out of here now. Or else I'll call the police and throw you out."

Joe was on his feet, and Kathleen jumped up with him. For an instant it was like something striking across the face, unbelievable.

"Get goin'," the harsh voice said, "beat it. I'm gettin' tired of throwin' you—soldiers and your dames out o' here every night."

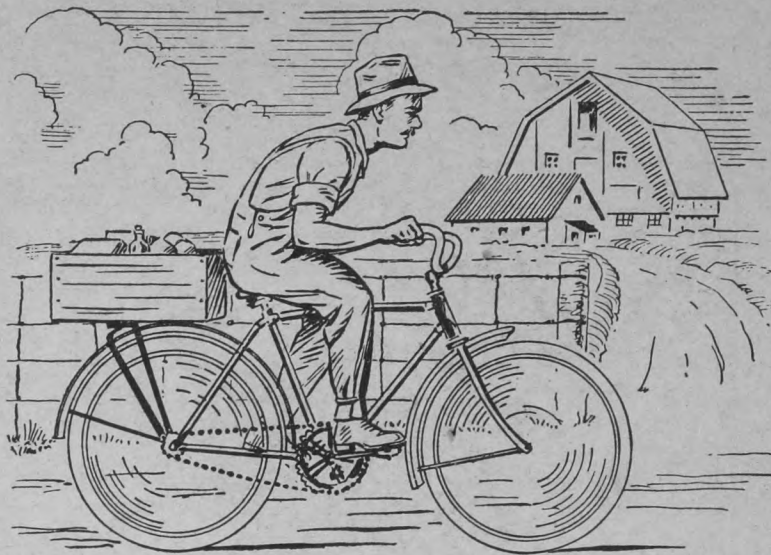
"Why you—" Joe said, and under her arms she felt the surge of hate and fight in him.

She clung to him. "Don't, Joe, please. For me. He'd only called the police—my folks—everybody—and you'd lose your stripes. They'd get you—the town's just waiting, please."

She could feel the control in him, when it came over his muscles and instinct. His face looked frozen with a sort of terrible anguish. They went up through the rose garden and out the gate, not speaking. Outside, on the sidewalk, she leaned her head up against him; shuddering she couldn't stop went through her.

"So help me," Joe said, "when I get this uniform off I'm coming back here and smash his face in."

She did not even know she was crying until Joe took out his handkerchief and brushed the tears from her eyes. "Honey," he said, "it's all my fault. I should have said this in the first place."



SAVE TIME THESE BUSY DAYS with a C.C.M. BICYCLE

A C.C.M. bicycle is one of the handiest machines on the farm. If you want to take a quick trip to a near-by store, to the post office, or into town, a C.C.M. will take you there swiftly and inexpensively—saving valuable time and energy.

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Farmers included in Bicycle Rationing

The war has made it necessary for the bicycle manufacturers and dealers to set up a plan of Voluntary Bicycle Rationing. This is to ensure that available bicycles are being directed to those who really need them, which, of course, includes the farmer. If you need a bicycle, go to your C.C.M. dealer and fill out a Bicycle Purchase Application Form. Make your application for a C.C.M. bicycle as soon as possible so that you will be among those to secure a C.C.M. as soon as one is available.



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"We consider it a privilege..."

Extract from the Annual Report of Dominion Textile Co. Limited, presented to Shareholders by G. B. Gordon, President and Managing Director.

ALTOGETHER one thousand and sixty-five men and women left us to join the colours, and of those there remain over eight hundred now in the Services awaiting discharge or transfer to different theatres of operations.

Plans are well under way for the reabsorption of these men and women into the various company occupations. There is, of course, a legal obligation on the part of all employers to reinstate their employees, now veterans, in jobs not less favourable than those they would be holding had they remained in civil employment. Your company's policy in this regard is to go as far as possible beyond the legal requirements. It is from no mere sense of duty that we will take back these men and women into the company's service. It is rather that we consider it a privilege to welcome them back. From this group will emerge those with qualities of courage and leadership who will eventually guide your Company's affairs and help maintain its leading position in the textile field.

We regret very deeply that twenty men will never return, as they laid down their lives in Active Service.

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LIMITED

No matter what kind of place you live in, I'm taking you there and I'm going in with you."

"But it's not—I mean—" she said, and he stopped her.

"Don't talk now. Let's walk fast, get this out of our lungs. I feel like I'm choking—whee. Blow it out fast and take it in, one, two, three, hep, left, right, left, right—" He was fairly lifting her along the street with him, taking big steps. "Which way now?"

"It's right here," she said. "Look, can you tell I've been crying?" She pulled the billfold out of her coat pocket and tried to see into the little mirror. The street light on the corner and the moon gleam did not show her much and she turned her face up to him, "Can you tell?" He leaned down quickly and touched her very lightly with a kiss.

"Not a bit," he said. Very gently he straightened the white rose in her hair. Oddly, he said, "It isn't even hurt."

The three people in the room looked up, startled. Kathleen said, "Mother and Dad, Grandmother, this is Joe Williams. Joe, this is my family." Her eyes went over the familiar, common room, and really saw it for the first time: the worn, comfortable old room, so lived in and safe, clean and decent and good. And so dear, like the faces of her family.

"From Chicago, did you say?" Grandmother Verony was asking Joe. "You didn't happen to have some folks named Silvers that lived at Evansville, did you? No? Well, I swear," she declared, "you look enough like him to be my cousin Adam's grandson. My husband," she said, "was a Spanish-American War veteran. He'd be seventy years old, if he'd lived until this June nineteenth."

Joe was talking to all of them, his sun-browned, wind-burned face alive, interested in them, cherishing them so they knew it and were taking him in with them. He sat in the oak rocker by the davenport with his long legs crossed, his overseas cap jammed in his pocket. Joe and her mother were laughing now together at something Dad was telling about the time he was a corporal in the last war.

Watching, Kathleen thought: I've never been happy before. I have never known what they are like before. And with that thought ran another one that she did not even try to explain to herself: I'll make it all up to them, some way; I'll make it all up.

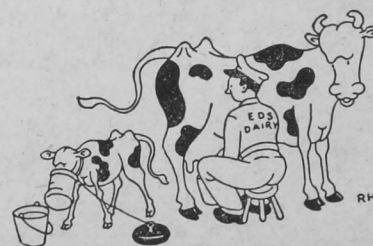
GRANDMOTHER VERONY was the one who broke it up. "Ned," she interrupted, "quit talking to that boy about what you did in France. Cynthia, you take him off with you, I'm going to bed. I know," she said, "when I was Kathleen's age I didn't care to have the old folks around when my Frank came to court me."

Kathleen said "Oh, Grandmother, for goodness' sake—" But she put a goodnight kiss on her cheek, and received in turn a very sharp pinch. Her mother said from the doorway, "There's some cake in the icebox." Above her head, Kathleen's dad dropped her a wink. For a breath she was afraid she was going to be a baby and run and throw her arms around them.

When they were gone, Joe quit laughing. "They're wonderful," he said humbly. "I might have known you'd have a family like them—" He brought her up close to him. "And your grandmother is right," he said, against her hair, "I've been courting you ever since that night you woke me up. Did you know?"

The end

Barnyard Strategy



The Curler.

The Countrywoman

THE keynote "Looking Ahead" was struck by the 29th convention of Manitoba Women's Institutes in Winnipeg, during the last week of May. In this, their first provincial gathering since war broke out, they proceeded to do that effectively, with the help of Premier Garson, his ministers of agriculture, education, health and public welfare, special guest speakers from Ontario, Quebec and North Dakota and other Manitobans placed in positions of administrative responsibility. Even the little play, "A Woman With a Vision," staged on the second evening was no fanciful attempt at crystal gazing but a retelling in dramatic form, with characters in period costume, of the now well-known story of Mrs. Annie Hoodless, who had the inspiration, foresight and courage to start the first Women's Institute at Stoney Creek, Ontario, in 1897. Her action started a movement, which since has spread beyond Canada and now numbers many hundred thousands of women members working for "home and country."

"Women can be a tremendous force if they only realize their possibilities," Mrs. R. J. Burgess told the convention in her presidential address. "Let us redirect our energy from the making of war to the making of peace. As individuals we dare do nothing less. As the need of war effort eases off we turn our minds to the problems of peace. Men working in the United Nations' Security Conference, at San Francisco, may make plans for peace but it is people such as we, who will have to carry those plans through. In days ahead we will get much inspiration and many ideas of what to do. We have proven our power and skill to invent and use new things. During the war we have learned the bitter lesson that these things can be used for destruction. Now we must see to it that that power and skill are used for construction. We must prepare for a busy part and look to wider fields."

"Two basic principles were laid down by the 1941 London meeting of the Associated Country Women of the World: (1) That there could be no true basis for peace unless national and international law is based on spiritual power. (2) No generation alone can inherit the earth. As a result of that meeting, committees were set up to study and recommend concerning the vital matters of: food, housing, health—how to restore peoples of the world when peace comes; and more recently, education."

"Until women take their place beside men in the housekeeping of the world we will not have peace. Women are now working on many of the reconstruction committees and will have a chance to measure up to their responsibilities. We must build a strong organization of our own, to be a force in the postwar world."

The president could say in truth, as she did on the closing evening of the convention, as a result of the quality and range and importance of the subjects covered, "Our horizons have been widened."

Manitoba's Own Plans

ATRIBUTE to the work of rural women for the way they have risen to the demands of wartime, was paid by Hon. D. L. Campbell, minister of agriculture, in his address on the opening of the convention. He devoted his talk to outlining Manitoba's rural electrification program. He pointed out that: "Farm women have not benefited to the same extent as have farm men through labor-saving devices and machines. The providing of postwar employment is not the main reason for the extension of electrical power into rural areas, but rather it is the actual bringing of power into the homes of farm people. It can and will be a strong factor, greater than any other single thing to keep young people on the farm. It will help to raise the standard of living and bridge the gap between the farm and city home by removing much of the drudgery that exists at present."

"The farm electrification program is going to be carried out in Manitoba, and just as soon as materials are available. We have had to wait for the end of the war in Europe as we have had no wish to enter into competition for vital materials. Even yet some materials such as poles and appliances which go into the home, are scarce."

"It is hoped and planned to start on a basis of supplying 5,000 farms with power this year. When you stop to consider that this means a program for the year and for five successive years which amounts each year to building a line from Vancouver to Halifax and beyond for 600 miles, in order to reach only one-half of the farmers in the province, you will realize something of the immensity of the task we are undertaking. We are concerned at present,

Women's Institutes look ahead to peacetime plans in first meeting since start of war

By AMY J. ROE

chiefly with getting the greatest possible percentage of farmers to take hydro when it goes into an area. With a high percentage taking and making a reasonable use of power, it is expected to be able to set a rate about the same as that now established for small towns and villages. There will be need for the use of appliances other than lights as it would be too expensive for lights alone. This program, it is my belief, merits number one rating in postwar plans."

Premier Garson delivered an outstanding address of the convention at a dinner meeting on the closing day. He prefaced his talk by quoting a saying of the late Lord Tweedsmuir's: "Being simple on an un-simple thing is the shortest way to confusion." He dealt with the intricate subject of financial policy in Manitoba's postwar plans, with special regard to the power of credit to secure provincial public works and social measures. He paid his audience the high compliment, so often lacking in addresses by prominent men when addressing women's meetings, of being interested in and capable of understanding such matters. It is a matter of regret that it is not possible within the confines of a report such as this to do full justice to either the subject itself or to Mr. Garson's skilful handling of it.

Mr. Garson pointed out that any plan undertaken by Manitoba had to be flexible so as to fit in with others being contemplated. He classified them into three types: (1) Those which give employment but which in themselves have high intrinsic values such as the rural electrification scheme. (2) Projects that could be used to create a "pool of labor" that could go on at any time such as forestry, but which could be held in reserve until and if a period of unemployment comes. Sweden was cited as a country which has a "shelf of work" for which blueprints are ready when work is needed. It is possible to estimate in man-hours how many years of work such a project would cover. (3) Those projects which cannot be safely started until a market outlet is found.

Some jobs create work on-the-site, such as the erection of transmission lines; others involve materials and labor elsewhere such as provision of poles which may come from the forests of British Columbia, or the appliances from the east or from the United States. Mr. Garson assured his listeners that: "Every single item on our program will be used for the sake of creating goods and services for the people of Manitoba. Some will be of a self-liquidating type and will repay capital put into them. These schemes will involve expenditures on a vast scale. It is planned to budget for them over a period of years. The Sirols Report tells where the money is to come from. Canada's postwar plans cannot be consummated unless a basis is established as between the Dominion and the provinces, along the lines outlined in that report."

Tracing briefly the history of the province's credit during the past eight years, since he had taken over the treasurership, he pointed out that since 1940, over 15 millions of public debt had been repaid and a cash fund of four million dollars had been "laid aside," all of which helped to make it possible for Manitoba to borrow large sums of money at low interest rates, which in turn meant the further saving of millions of dollars in interest.

"The loyalty and co-operation of the people of Manitoba is needed in supporting a strong financial policy now when we need good credit more than we ever did." Mr. Garson concluded: "Our prospects look quite favorable now, provided we keep our eyes on the mountain tops and our feet on the ground."

Forces of Growth

"WE are on the verge of one of those great moments when we are on the upsurge," said Miss Grace De Long, State Home Demonstrator Leader of Fargo, North Dakota, when addressing the W.I. of Manitoba. "It sometimes takes disaster to unite us and bring our full powers into play. We exert superhuman efforts in time of war, fire or flood. We may well ask now, if we are beginning to taper off. If we could only put the same effort into peace as we did into war—not spare anything! We have given vast sums of money for Red Cross, service centres and war relief, and we would not if we could, take a penny back. We

have seen humanity degraded beyond all belief by Nazi policy. We now have to help humanity to find its way back to a place of decency and dignity. Every country is the sum total of its citizens. We need, as never before, well trained leadership—not people who are going to push us around but those who can lead us to finer homes and finer ways of living."

"There have been no medals for the boys and girls who have stayed at home, stayed by their jobs on the farm, teaching and at other worthwhile jobs at home, when they might have gone elsewhere to a better paying job. We owe them something."

"As homemakers there is great need that we learn new things so that we can pass them on to the younger people. They will have a longer time to use the newer knowledge than we will have. In education 20 plus 40 is greater than 40 plus 20—for if you learn something at 20 years of age and have 40 years to use it, you are a better homemaker than if you learned at 40 years of age and only had 20 years to put it to practice," said Miss De Long in explaining why homemakers in the United States have given strong support to 4-H Clubs for girls."

Rural women were urged by the speaker to interest themselves in new brides coming into their communities with the returned men. "Make nice friendly visits, not as if they were under investigation but to make them feel at home. Let them know that you would like to have them in your organization, but for goodness sake don't try to put them into office right off, or you will frighten them away from membership. Our men are coming back to our communities. Are they going to meet with the same old prejudices? What have we provided that is better for them in the way of libraries, or social centres? Will there be the same small attendance at the country church—the same pitiful little choir—and the minister not knowing, a half hour before the service, who is going to play the organ."

"To live in this day in which we are born and to be custodians of all the wonderful inventions and ways of doing things, means that we must make up our minds to stand for something fine in living."

Related to Miss De Long's talk and of immediate interest to Manitoba were the talks given by Mrs. Olive Trinder, Supervisor of Girls' Clubs and Miss Edna McConnell, Acting Agricultural Representative, Dauphin. Mrs. Trinder reported 160 clubs with a membership of 2,000 girls and some 170 leaders. "The majority are in poultry clubs as they are easier to form than are Foods and Clothing groups. Girls between 10 and 20 years are enrolled in a club and work under a local leader. In May and June, clubs hold Achievement Days, when they exhibit the goods they have made, put on the program and conduct the proceedings themselves. In the summer they have camps, fair days and a Club Week in Winnipeg, to which high-standing members may go."

"The leader is a very important person," said Mrs. Trinder. "She may be a teacher, mother or older girl who has taken the work. She must be an enthusiastic energetic person who is willing to give her time. The work is designed to give girls a chance to study Home Economics, a subject which our schools now lack, particularly in rural areas. The training of youth should be one of our vital purposes. We are hoping to carry on more technical work with the teen-age group. Between the ages of 15 and 20 there does not seem to be much for girls to do."

Miss McConnell spoke of activities in the Dauphin district, where there are 28 girls' clothing clubs with 370 members; 30 other clubs in agricultural and special projects with 430 members; 87 little gardeners in eight junior garden clubs; of "Grub Clubs" which are popular and composed of boys and girls and which she considers a good camouflaged way to deal with malnutrition, and which along with garden clubs are doing a good piece of work for future home-making. She made a strong appeal for W.I. members to help along this worthwhile work—on the grounds that it is often possible to sell an idea to juniors, whereas it might take two years to convert the parents."

The Secretary's Report, presented by Miss Francis McKay, showed 2,784 membership in 266 Women's Institute locals, which was a drop of little over 500 from the 1939-1940 showing. Activities carried on were: study groups; in health insurance, citizenship, maintaining libraries, rest rooms, holding dental, tonsil, eye, toxoid and baby clinics; making many articles for Red Cross and other war charity purposes, as well as raising many thousands of dollars for relief and patriotic projects. Nine locals had supported Junior Clubs."



THERE'S ENOUGH IN THE SUGAR BOWL... *If we all share equally*

We Canadians, together with the citizens of the United States and Great Britain, will eat less sugar during the balance of 1945.

To meet our own needs and the urgent requirements of our Allies and the liberated countries, our share of the reduction must total nearly 200,000,000 pounds of sugar during the rest of the year.

To assure fair distribution of what is left, the sugar ration is to be cut by five pounds

during the next seven months by reducing the monthly allotment to one pound in June, July, August, October and December. In September and November, the allowance will remain unchanged at two pounds.

The ten pound sugar allotment for home canning, represented by twenty extra preserves coupons, remains unchanged. Two regular preserves coupons will continue to become valid each month.

ANSWERS TO YOUR QUESTIONS ABOUT SUGAR

Q. How does Canada get its share of world sugar supplies?

A. World stocks are pooled by the Combined Food Board of the United Nations which allots sugar to Canada, United States and Great Britain on a uniform per capita basis.

Q. Where does the rest of the world sugar supply go?

A. To other claimants, including liberated areas, European neutrals, Russia, the Middle East, New Zealand and other sugar-importing countries. Approximately one-half of this total is destined for liberated areas.

Q. Is there less sugar in the world today?

A. Yes. Because needs are up and production is down, world sugar stocks reached a new low at the beginning of 1945. By the end of the year, they will be down again, this time to a dangerous minimum.



Q. Why is there more demand for sugar?

A. The rising demand largely reflects the needs of liberated areas.

Q. Why is there less production?

A. World sugar output is lower for these reasons:

1. Enemy occupation of some sources such as Java and the Philippines. Java, of course, is still in Japanese hands and, although the Philippines are liberated, production is not expected to be restored until late in 1946.
2. Other export countries have experienced serious shortages of labour and fertilizer.
3. Record drought conditions and hurricanes have also cut into production in the important West Indian area.

INDUSTRIAL AND QUOTA USERS WILL ALSO GET LESS

Effective July 1, 1945, sugar made available to industrial users, such as bakers, biscuit and breakfast cereal manufacturers, makers of soft drinks, confectionery and candy, and jam and wine manufacturers, will again be reduced.

A further cut is also being made in the allotment to quota users, such as public eating places, while similar reductions are being made by the Armed Forces in the sugar quotas for service personnel.

RATION ADMINISTRATION

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

SUGAR IS SCARCE — USE IT SPARINGLY

KITCHEN CUPBOARDS

WHEN planning your kitchen, the first consideration is, namely, what do you expect of it? Do you want yours to be only a small compact working unit or do you want to include a meal centre, play space for the children, perhaps a corner for the men to wash-up in, an ironing board or even a complete laundry unit. Decide what you want and then plan for it. Remember that efficient kitchens don't just happen but are the result of careful planning and of knowledge gained from research and from the mistakes of others. Don't copy your neighbor's kitchen. Just copy some of her brightest ideas.

Before starting to build or to remodel your old kitchen be sure that you know what you want and have the materials to carry out your plans. Well planned built-in cupboards are smart looking, efficient to work with, more mouse proof and eliminate dust collecting corners only as long as they are tight fitting, unwarped and uncracked. Unless good, well seasoned wood is used in their construction you will not have successful, durable cupboards.

When you have decided what you want to have in your kitchen, plan your available floor and wall space so that the work unit is not mixed up with the other activities. If possible eliminate traffic from the working centre or at least cut it to a minimum. It slows you down and wears out your nervous system when the various members of the family are continually running back and forth in your way. It may be necessary to move a door or a window to do this but it will be well worth it in the long run. Sometimes a row of cupboards built at right angles to the wall and making a "half partition" is sufficient to divert the traffic and at the same time provides more cupboard space.

The kitchen working unit must include centres for business, storage of perishable and non-perishable foods, food preparation, cooking, serving and cleaning up. The other activities which may be included in your kitchen such as eating, play and laundry will not be a part of this unit. These "centres" are never each separate units. Instead they overlap and double up but in a really efficient kitchen there must be space and equipment to carry on all the activities which they imply.

The size of the kitchen is not the determining factor in efficiency. Small, compact kitchens may be very difficult to work in if they are not arranged in logical, step-saving sequence. The groceries arriving at the back door must first of all be stored. Therefore the storage facilities should be near the back door. The work surface where the meals are prepared should be close to the stove and to the clean-up centre. It is best to have the preparation centre be-

Detailed and intelligent planning of your kitchen and its equipment eliminates waste of time, space and energy, and makes your housework a pleasure to perform

By DORIS J. McFADDEN

tween the sink and the stove if possible. From the stove the food is served to the table. Therefore the serving centre should be between the stove and the table or the dining-room door. It is more convenient for a right handed worker to have the dish drain to the left of the sink so the dish and cutlery cupboards would logically be placed to the left of the sink.

The plan of your kitchen will be the result of the available floor and wall space, your own individual needs and methods, and the relationship of your kitchen to the rest of your home. Usually an oblong room may be more conveniently arranged than a square one. The drawings at the bottom of the page show satisfactory floor plans for the working unit. Of these the Continuous U and Continuous L plans are the most efficient as they completely eliminate cross traffic and are arranged so that the worker does not have to criss-cross back and forth when she is preparing a meal. If yours is either a coal or wood stove you will have to make adjustments

so that the cupboards are not tight up against the stove. However, it is quite possible to keep the sequence the same regardless of what type of fuel you use and it is the sequence that counts in step-saving. Your work unit floor plan will likely be a modification of one of the

to be finished. Only the cupboard space which is within the housewife's normal reach is shelved for use. Above that is dead storage space. If used at all it should only be used for seasonal articles and please, please, use a step-ladder or step-stool to climb up there.

At the base of all built-in cupboards put a toe space. This saves wear and tear not only on your shoes but also, and this is the important point, on your nervous system and consequently on your good humor. The toe space needs to be at least four inches deep and two inches high.

Avoid building deep shelves. Narrow shelves, close together provide the required space and individual articles don't get lost at the back or under a pile. If the cupboards are deep a narrow shelf for small articles may be built along one, two or three sides as shown in the accompanying illustration. Or a special spice shelf may be placed below the upper cupboards. The one shown has a drop front which facilitates removing and replacing the spices kept there. Some housewives have a spice shelf or rack on the inside of the cupboard door and another idea is a stair-step shelf. Stair-step shelves keep the small articles at the back up high in plain view.

If the shelves are too far apart then space is wasted and dishes must be nested. Nesting is a time waster. Why build the shelves twelve inches apart if six inches is all that you need? Two

a phone extension, are handy and serviceable but not necessary additions to your business centre.

The storage of perishable foods such as milk, butter, fresh greens, etc., requires an ice-box, a refrigerator, a draft cooler or an ice-well. The ice-well may be located at one corner of the house with a dumbwaiter connection into the kitchen. This cold storage unit is a very important part of your kitchen. Without cold storage a great deal of expense is involved in food losses.

Besides the cold storage you need

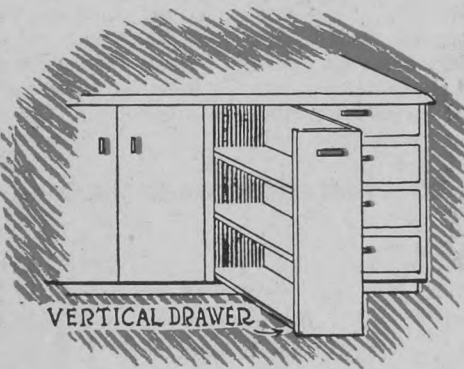


storage space for tinned goods, cake, cookies, bread, cereals and extra supplies, etc. Here you may also include space for storing such seasonal equipment as the canner and the fruit-cake pans.

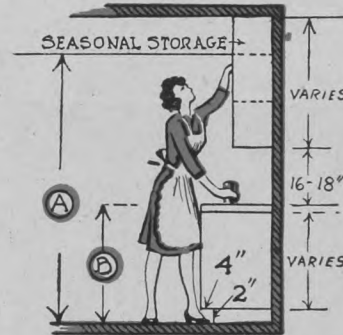
If the stove is electric or gas the cooking and preparation centres are often combined. However when a wood or a coal stove is used it cannot be placed close to the cupboards as the other types are. Regardless of what type of fuel is used the stove should be placed next to the serving centre and near the meal and preparation centres.

The work surface is the key part of the preparation centre. This surface must have a finish that is durable and very easily cleaned. The most satisfactory surface at reasonable cost is linoleum which is cemented to the cupboard top and finished with a metal or wooden molding. If a wood surface is to be used, do not paint it. Give the wood two coats of hot, boiled linseed oil, dry thoroughly and then wax and polish. The waxing will have to be repeated periodically during use. Unless properly treated and cared for wood surfaces are unsatisfactory and became very unsanitary. An excellent and inexpensive finish is pressed wood. It needs two or three coats of varnish followed by a thorough rub with ground pumice-stone and linseed oil and, finally a good waxing. The manufacturer may recommend another protective finish by do not use it without treating it first.

It is essential that the working surfaces in your kitchen be the right height for you. If the surface is too high or too low it will be definitely detrimental to your health to work there day after day. The surest way to find out what is the best height for you is to experiment. Try performing every job at different heights until you find the one which is most comfortable and at which your posture is best. Measure this carefully and build your cabinets to fit you. Usually, when the mixing surface is the correct height you can stand erect beside the cupboard and place your hands, palms down, on the surface without either bending your elbows or stooping

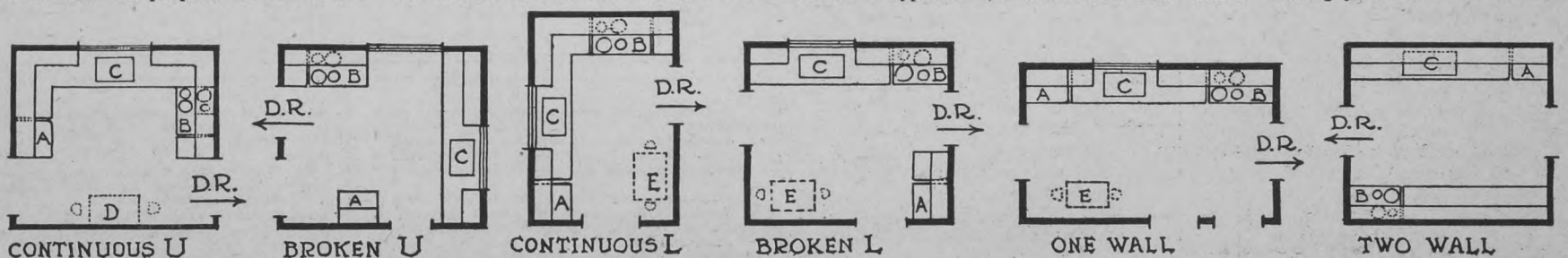


- A AS HIGH AS ARM CAN REACH
- B SATISFACTORY HEIGHT FOR HOUSEWIFE (USUALLY 36")



shelves six inches apart are far, far superior to one stacked shelf with twelve inches of space.

THE various centres will each be planned to suit their needs. In the business centre space must be provided for a menu file, a bill file, a receipt file, a pad and pencil for grocery lists, stationery, a writing surface and a chair or stool. The chair or stool may be just the one that is always in the kitchen and the writing surface a pull-out board or the kitchen table. Thus the business centre may very easily be combined with the serving centre or the meal centre. A typewriter, a blackboard and



A—refrigerator, ice-box, draft cooler or dumb-waiter to ice-well. B—stove. C—sink. D—drop-leaf table fastened to wall. D.R.—dining-room door. E—suggested position for breakfast table.

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with its nervous tension, weak, tired cranky feelings

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"SALADA" TEA



Now's the Time for Cherry Treats

Enjoy this easy one soon!

CHERRY ALL-BRAN MUFFINS

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1/4 cup shortening | 1 teaspoon salt |
| 1/2 cup sugar | 1 tablespoon |
| 1 egg | baking powder |
| 1 3/4 cups sifted flour | 1/2 cup Kellogg's All-Bran |
| 3/4 cup milk | |
| 1 cup chopped sweet cherries | |

Blend shortening and sugar together well. Add egg; beat well. Sift together flour, salt and baking powder; add All-Bran. Add the first mixture alternately with milk. Fold in cherries. Fill greased muffin pans two-thirds full; bake in moderately hot

oven (400° F.) about 25 minutes. 10 medium size muffins.

NOW, while cherries are at their ripest, sweetest, best, bring on a plate of hot cherry All-Bran muffins. You'll love their soft, light All-Bran texture and the mellow, nutty All-Bran flavour that is so heavenly perfect with the tangy-sweet cherries. Clip the recipe and get Kellogg's All-Bran at your grocer's today. 2 convenient sizes.

Helps keep you regular naturally.

Kellogg's All-Bran

the slightest amount. This is the height for the preparation centre. It will be several inches lower than the sink top, and may or may not be the same height as your stove. The stove should be experimented with and corrected too.

There are some jobs such as beating eggs which are more comfortably done on a slightly lower surface. A pull-out board an inch or so below the work surface will provide for this and also supply extra working surface. A cutting board and a rolling board are handy as pull-outs and one board may double-up on more than one duty, such as supplying a base for the food chopper. There should also be at least one pull-out at lap height in the preparation centre so that as many jobs as possible may be done sitting down.

Around this centre must be storage space for all the utensils and supplies needed in preparation. One of the brightest ideas for storing small articles in deep cupboards is the vertical drawer. It may have shelves and hold the mixing bowls, fruit juice reamers, etc., it may be a rack for lids and pie plates, it may have bars for drying the dish towels or it may have no shelves but just a side with hooks on it and be used for bulky articles such as strainers, egg beaters, rolling pin, potato masher, etc. Sliding and adjustable shelves are another convenient method for using the space in deep cupboards. Sliding shelves need to be like drawers with the front missing. Otherwise articles may fall off and be a great nuisance. For adjustable shelves a series of narrow strips are fastened along the wall of the cupboard to form channels which the shelves slide into. The shelves may then be raised or lowered as desired.

The most practical method for storing muffin tins, cookie sheets, cake racks

and such awkward utensils is to have them in an upright filing cabinet. This cabinet may be channelled also so that the width of the files may be adjusted to suit the equipment. (See illustration.)

Sugar and flour bins are serviceable but they must be properly constructed. At the present time we don't have enough sugar to warrant a bin for it but there is a day coming when we will have it back. Bins should be metal lined and have a cover on them if they are to be kept clean. Uncovered bins collect a great deal of dust. A square-bottomed bin makes better use of space and is more easily cleaned than a triangular shaped one which swings forward.

Storage space is also needed here for mixing spoons, measuring spoons and cups, and other kitchen utensils. Knives are better in a knife rack than piled loosely in a drawer. Besides being dangerous loose knives may have their blades damaged.

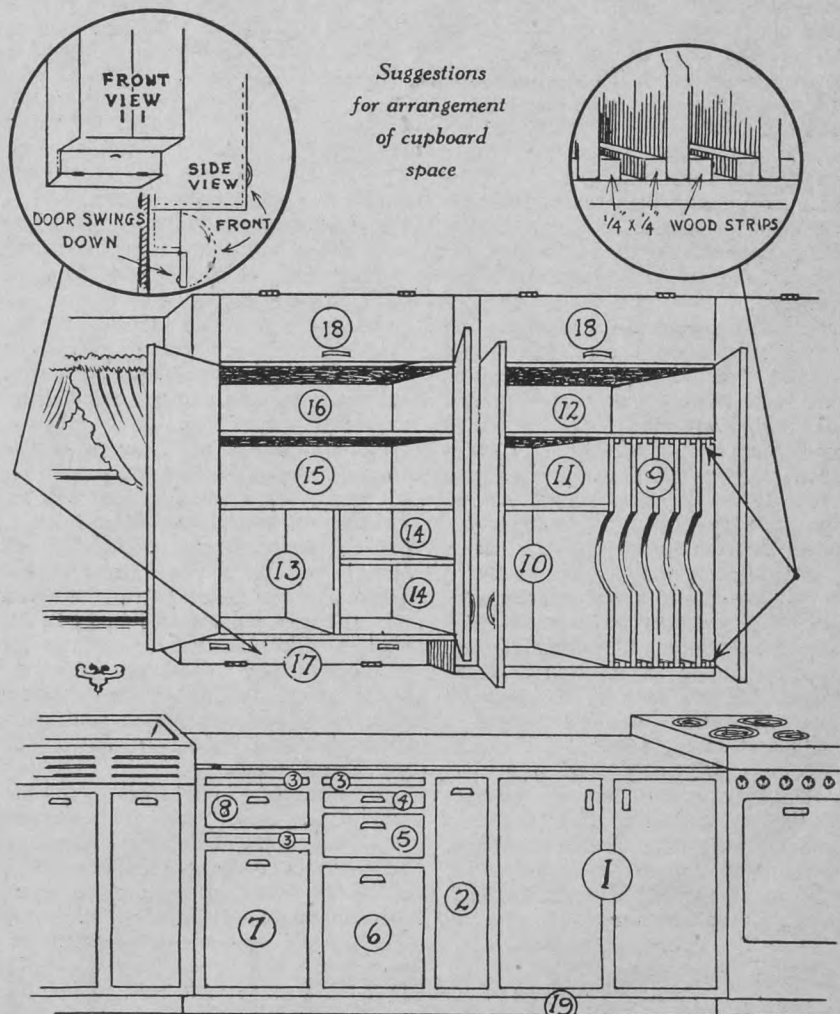
Within easy reach must be shelves for baking supplies such as soda, baking powder, salt, spices, corn starch, mustard, cocoa, chocolate, dried fruits, nuts, rice, tapioca, pudding powders, jelly powders, etc. Suggestions for spice shelves have already been made, and don't forget a place for your recipe file.

The cooking centre will of course be planned around the stove. Beside the stove there must be storage space for the coffee and tea pots, double boilers, frying pans, roaster, saucepans, teakettle and any other pots and pans that you have. There should also be space for the tea and coffee, and large salt and pepper shakers.

When the cooking and preparation centres are adjoining their storage space will double up. The accompanying illustration

Turn to page 50

A Preparation Unit Placed Between the Sink and the Stove



1. Pots and pans storage with lid racks on doors.
2. Vertical drawer with shelf for mixing bowl, reamer, etc., and hooks for hanging measuring cups and spoons, sifter and egg beater.
3. Pull-out boards. One at lap height.
4. Shallow knife drawer with knife rack.
5. Drawer for bulky utensils such as potato masher, sieves, etc.
6. Metal lined, square bottomed sugar bin with hinged lid.
7. Metal lined, square bottomed flour bin with hinged lid.
8. Kitchen cutlery.
9. Adjustable file for cookie sheets, muffin tins, cake racks, etc.
10. Bulk cereals.
11. Recipes.
12. Food chopper, wax paper, wrapping paper.
13. Baking supplies, such as baking powder, salt, soda, cornstarch, etc.
14. Jelly powders, rice, tapioca, etc.
15. Dried fruits, macaroni, dried legumes, etc.
16. Extra supplies.
17. Spice shelf with hinged front.
18. Dead or seasonal storage space.
19. Toe space.

Beauty Wishes Fulfilled

Self criticism backed by honest effort will make your beauty dream come true

By LORETTA MILLER



Elyse Knox, Hollywood player, whose own victory garden produces foods for victory over many beauty-destroying disturbances.

HARDLY a day passes in the life of the average girl that she doesn't make a beauty wish! "I wish I had clear skin, without blemishes and that unattractive oiliness"—"I wish my hair had a nice sheen, and oh, how I wish I didn't have dandruff"—"I wish my nails would grow"—"I wish I had a nice hairline." These are but a few of the dozens of beauty wishes.

But "wishing" won't bring about even the slightest change. It takes the desire to want improvement; patience, and sincere willingness to work at any given corrective routine until results are obtained.

Beauty disturbances may develop so gradually that unless one is on her guard almost every day, a minor condition all too often becomes a major problem. Oily skin does not always mean anything more than sluggish circulation which causes over-active oil ducts. However, when the first disturbance is neglected it may lead to a most severe case of oily skin followed by blemishes.

So, first, consider the slight oiliness that makes the skin, particularly the nose and forehead, covered with an oily deposit. One of the most effective of all corrective aids is the daily use of soap and a complexion brush. Scrubbing oily skin speeds up lazy circulation and it is this which slows down or normalizes the action of the oil ducts. Lather the soft bristles of a complexion brush (or regular shaving brush, if you can't find the other) and rub it in a rotary direction over the face and throat. Scrub the skin until it tingles and feels warm. Then rinse off all soap and dash cold water over your face. A patting on of witch hazel or bay rum may be used if you wish. It is keeping the pores immaculate, plus the scrubbing that actually performs the corrective process. Repeat this thorough cleansing every day unless the skin feels tender and rebels. In case of sensitive skin, the scrubbing should be done every second or third day.

If a slight oiliness has gone unheeded and there's always a blemish or two visible, you will need to do more than keep your skin clean. Let me hasten to add, though, that thorough cleansing is the first requisite in overcoming any but a chronically dry skin. In addition to the external care of the skin it is important to watch your diet. Avoid an abundance of greasy, starchy, fried, and over-rich foods. Take advantage of the more abundant garden foods available now and eat liberally of vegetables, salads, fruits and all

greens. Also, drink sufficient water and check your elimination. Keep soiled fingers, powder and rouge puffs, and washcloths away from blemished skin. Direct every known corrective aid to the root of the trouble, whether it be poor circulation, bad elimination, wrong diet or, if you will pardon me, unclean skin. Only by doing this can you improve your complexion. While following out a skin-improvement campaign, guard against the misuse of cosmetics. Use them sparingly, or not at all, until your skin is once again blooming with loveliness.

Dry Skin

A slight temporary dryness around the lips or eyes may be due to exposure to sun or wind. However, if the dryness continues, it is well to take steps at once to ward off a chronic condition of dry skin. Liberal applications of oil or cream made every night after cleansing the skin will serve to lubricate the surface but will not remove the cause of dryness. Nevertheless it is important to keep the skin lubricated. Also, get more exercise in order to stir up circulation. Improved circulation helps normalize the action of the oil ducts (either slowing down or speeding up, whichever is necessary) while the use of lubricants helps discourage lines.

One girl whose skin was extremely fine and sensitive, evolved her own beauty treatment: Each night after cleansing her skin with a mild soap and warm water, she used a piece of coarse turkish towelling for massaging a greasy lubricating cream over her face. Rubbing in a circular direction over her face, she gave special attention to the regions that seemed unusually dry. A circular motion was used over the forehead and chin, while the eyes were circled fifty times. After one month of this daily care, plus the intake of more water, and some added exercise, her skin showed signs of responding. Shortly thereafter the flakiness stopped and even the fine surface lines became less apparent. There isn't a doubt but that this daily care warded off chronically dry skin and deeper lines.

Hair and Scalp

Minute white particles that shower from the scalp and light on shoulders certainly detract from one's well groomed appearance. All too often it is the forerunner of more serious scalp trouble. Though there are various forms of dandruff, the two most offensive are: Dandruff which clings to the scalp and shows in the hair; and that which flakes and falls on to the shoulders. One accompanies dry hair and scalp, the other oily hair and scalp. Brushing the hair before doing it up for the night will make the next day's hairdo prettier and there will be less dandruff showing. Brushing alone will not remove the basic cause of the trouble, but it acts as exercise and will help normalize either the too dry or too oily condition.

You can purchase various brands of excellent dandruff remedies in your local drug stores. Study your hair and scalp, then buy and use one of the aids made especially for your type of dandruff. If your scalp is dry, the daily use of the corrective aid may seem to make the dry condition even more noticeable. But this temporary dryness is a necessary step in overcoming the condition. The oily type of dandruff calls for another type of remedy and more frequent shampoos. Whether the hair is dry or oily, directions accompanying the corrective aid should be followed to the letter and every trace of soap rinsed from the hair after each shampoo. The white flakes that appear on the scalp

MUFFINS

MAKE THE MEAL!

MAGIC'S Master Muffins

Flavor with Cheese or Raisins or Berries

2 cups sifted flour
3 tspns. Magic Baking Powder
½ tspn. salt
1 tbspn. sugar
2 eggs, well beaten
1 cup milk
2 tbspn. melted shortening

If desired add . . . 1 cup grated cheese
or ½ cup berries (dredged in flour)
or ½ cup chopped raisins

Sift together dry ingredients; add eggs, milk, melted shortening; mix all together quickly. Add cheese, or berries, etc.

Bake in well-greased muffin pans in hot oven (400°F.) about 20 min. Makes 12 muffins.

Magic's Muffins are Good Mixers!

Make them rich with cheese . . . dress them up with berries . . . spice them with juicy raisins! Magic's fragrant, golden-brown muffins are sure-fire shortage-beaters . . . deliciously "compatible" with such a variety of flavorings!

But be sure to bake them with Magic if you want to be sure of baking compliments! For over 70 years, pure, wholesome Magic has been the baking standby of 3 out of 4 Canadian homemakers. Magic is dependable—Magic guarantees finer, lighter texture—delicious flavor in all baked dishes. Get Magic Baking Powder today.



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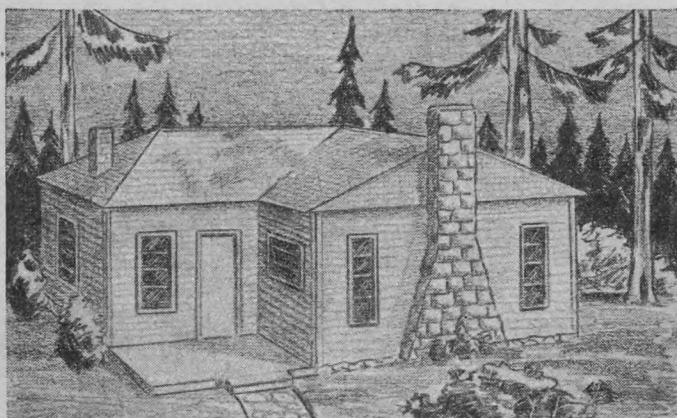
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may be nothing more than soap left from your last shampoo.

Brushing exercises the hair, making it more manageable, lustrous and helps prevent or overcome the first signs of dandruff, oiliness or dryness. Needless to say the hair should be washed as often as necessary to keep it and the scalp clean.

Finger Nails

Broken nails that shell off into layers, or nails that refuse to grow and break off at the slightest provocation, should be given daily massage with a good nail and cuticle lubricant. In addition to this the nightly application of white iodine will help strengthen the nails. Paint the iodine around the base of each nail, under each nail tip, and over the full body of the nail. White iodine may be bought at all drug stores.

The Hairline

A nice hairline may or may not seem important, but there are many well known beauties who consider it a great beauty asset. So if your hairline isn't to

your liking, you might like to know some of the tricks put into practice by often-seen models. Using a brow pencil that matches the color of the hair, the hairline is accentuated to give the face the illusion of a prettier contour. Widow's peaks are made more definite, and hollowness over the temples is eliminated by pencilling in the necessary hairline. The removal of a few stray hairs with tweezers may be necessary to complete the beautifying work of the hairline.

Posture

One of the most noticeable of all beauty faults is all too often permitted to go unnoticed. That is faulty posture. While girls are quick to criticize their figures, features, and general appearance, they seldom express a desire for improved carriage. Nevertheless, good carriage has been known to make an otherwise drab, colorless girl sparkle with personality. Good posture holds the head high, keeps the body in line, and gives importance to one's appearance.

KITCHEN CUPBOARDS

Continued from page 48

tration shows one way in which a compact preparation unit, placed between the sink and the stove, may be divided to provide space for all needed utensils and supplies. In this case the preparation and cooking centres are combined and the pots and pans are stored under the preparation work surface. Over the stove is another storage cabinet where the tea and coffee pots, the tea and coffee, large salt and pepper shakers, etc., are stored. Since tea and coffee are always prepared at the stove it saves steps to store these supplies there. Other beverages such as cocoa, postum, ovaltine and so on may also be stored here.

If yours is a wood or coal stove the fuel box may do double duty as a serving unit. Covered wood boxes which open from the side serve very well. In a later issue there will be suggestions as to how such a wood box may be simply constructed. Near this serving unit will be cupboard space for platters, vegetable bowls, hot mats, etc. Since the serving unit is handiest to the meal centre this is also the logical place to store the pickles and syrups used on the table as well as the toaster, waffle iron, hot plate or whatever you have in that line. Your kitchen may be so arranged that you have not the space for a separate serving unit in which case you may serve directly from the stove or combine the serving with the storage or the preparation centre. Sometimes a drop leaf or a pull-out board or a utility table on casters will provide all the work surface you require and may be put out of the way for the rest of the day. It is much more satisfactory to use a serving centre of some type than to set bowls and platters directly on a hot stove. Wood or coal ranges are often too high for comfort and a lower serving surface brings increased efficiency. Generally, a serving unit the same height as the preparation unit is the most comfortable height.

The kitchen sink is the focal point of the clean-up unit. A complete sink with running water and sanitary drainage is probably the greatest labor saver ever brought into the kitchen. Even without city plumbing a sink with a drain is not so terribly difficult to install and running water may be provided in any home at a reasonable cost. The initial cost and labor of installation is slight compared to the amount of work that a sink will save the housewife. To be a satisfactory clean-up centre for the kitchen however the kitchen sink should not also be used as a general wash-up centre for the family. A basin can be provided for this elsewhere.

To find the correct height for your sink, experiment with your dish pan. Try washing dishes at different heights. Place several boards under the pan and remove them one at a time until you find the most comfortable height for you. Measure from the bottom of the pan to the floor. This will give you the distance from the bottom of your sink to the floor. The height of the top of the sink will vary according to the depth of the sink bowl. The bottom of the sink will likely be about the same level as the preparation work surface.

There should be a counter on either side of the sink but they need not both be the same height as the top of the sink.

If the sink is closed in underneath there must be louvres for ventilation. In this underneath cupboard may be stored the dishpan and draining-pan, vegetable brushes, sink strainer and a garbage receptacle. A garbage can with a hinged lid is the most sanitary type and if it is fastened to the door so that it swings out it is much handier to get at.

To the left of the sink (if the housewife is right handed) are cupboards for dishes, glassware and silverware. Next to the sink should be cupboard and drawer space for soaps, cleansers, cleaning cloths, dish cloths, dish towels, pot scrapers and any other equipment that you may be using at the sink.

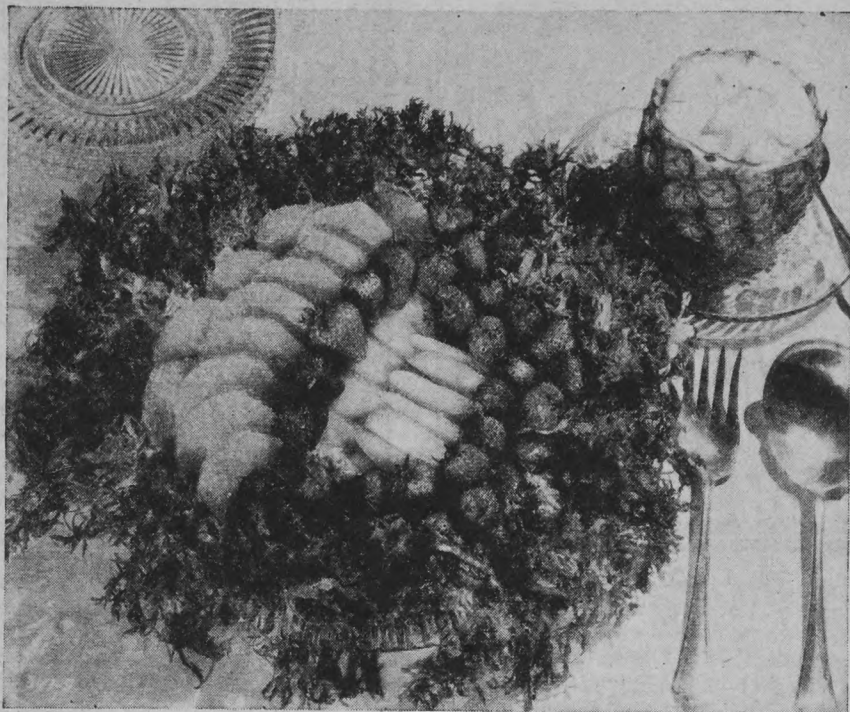
There are many other details to consider as well as the cupboard arrangements when planning a kitchen. The floors, walls and ceiling must be finished with smooth, easily cleaned surfaces. Since the kitchen is chiefly concerned with the preparation of food, cleanliness is essential. If the surfaces are difficult to clean then the housewife must spend, and waste, much time and energy.

Ventilation and light are also important. A poorly ventilated room is fatiguing to work in and retains the cooking odors which are not always pleasant. Insufficient lighting is a strain on the housewife's nerves and consequently on her personality. There are enough "strains" involved in keeping house and raising a family without adding unnecessary ones due to poor ventilation, insufficient light and awkward arrangements. Light colored, semi-gloss paints are usually best as they increase the light without adding undue glare.

Plan your kitchen to suit your family and your home. Have adequate cupboard space, that is, space that fits your requirements. Too much, or poorly spaced shelving is as big a fault as too little. Often women who have had too little feel that quantity is the only need and overlook the fact that too much space means step-wasting.

Fresh Fruits in Season

By DORIS J. McFADDEN



Colorful fruit salad supreme served with real mayonnaise in a pineapple cup.

LUSCIOUS, tasty, fresh fruits are back again and don't we appreciate them after the long winter months. Berries, pineapples and cherries are here, melons are catching up to them and peaches, pears, plums and apricots are on their way. What could tempt the palate more on a hot summer's day than a fresh, cool, fruit salad? Or some chilly, rainy day when you are simply starving hungry, a rolled berry pudding or a fresh fruit pie?

As a class, fruits are chiefly valuable for their vitamin and mineral content and for their laxative effect. Because they contain more sugar than vegetables do, a serving of fruit supplies more calories than a similar serving of vegetables.

In the vitamin field their chief contribution is vitamin C and this is where the fresh fruits are the bell ringers. Because vitamin C is very unstable a great deal of it is lost in storage and in cooking. It is also destroyed by oxidation when exposed to the air. The greater the surface exposed and the longer that it is exposed, the greater the destruction. Therefore avoid crushing, grinding or grating and prepare as short a time before serving as possible.

Fruit Salad Supreme (illustrated)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 fresh pineapple | 1 pint unhulled fresh strawberries (any other berry or cherries may be used instead) |
| Curly endive lettuce may be used instead | |
| 3 large oranges, peeled and sliced | Mayonnaise |

Wash pineapple and cut off about one-third of it from the top. With a grapefruit knife carefully remove the pulp, leaving an unbroken shell. Cut the pineapple pulp in fingers. On a large plate arrange the endive or lettuce, pineapple fingers, orange slices and berries. Fill the pineapple shell with the mayonnaise (to which some orange marmalade may be added), and serve with the salad. Six servings.

Suggested Salad Combinations

Orange slices with cherries or berries, cheese balls and salad dressing.

Fresh pineapple fingers with orange slices, green pepper strings and salad dressing arranged on lettuce leaves.

Melon balls combined with grapes, plums or peaches and cheese if desired. Arrange on a bed of greens or in cantaloupe rings.

Fresh Fruit Cup

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 c. watermelon balls | 1 c. finely cut pineapple |
| 2 c. raspberries or other berries | |

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 c. chopped orange or grapefruit | 1 c. chopped peaches, pears or plums |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
- Combine fruit, sweeten to taste with sugar or honey and serve ice cold.

Rolled Berry Pudding

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 2 c. sifted flour | $\frac{3}{4}$ c. milk |
| 4 tsp. baking powder | $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. fresh berries |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt | $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ c. sugar |
| 2-4 T. shortening or butter | Cinnamon or nutmeg |

Sift together the flour, baking powder and salt. Cut in shortening until the mixture resembles fine corn meal. Add milk to make a soft dough. Turn on to a slightly floured board, knead slightly and roll out $1/8$ to $1/4$ -inch thick. Combine fruit and sugar and spread on the dough. Sprinkle with spice if desired. Roll up like jelly-roll and place in a greased baking dish. Bake in a hot oven (400 degrees Fahr.) for 10 minutes, then in a medium oven (350 degrees Fahr.) for 15 to 20 minutes longer. Serve hot with pudding sauce.

Fresh Fruit Tarts or Pies

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2 T. sugar | Pastry |
| 1 T. cornstarch | $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. chopped fresh fruit |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ c. fruit juice | |

Mix sugar, cornstarch and fruit juice to a smooth paste. Cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Line a pie plate or tart tins with the pastry and fill about $2/3$ full with the fruit. Pour on the cooked juice and bake in a hot oven (450 degrees Fahr.) for 10 minutes, then in a medium oven (350 degrees Fahr.) for 20 to 30 minutes longer, or until fruit is tender. Chill and serve with whipped cream or top with meringue.

Broiled Peaches

Wash, dry and peel fresh peaches. Cut in halves, brush with melted butter and place on a greased baking sheet. Sprinkle lightly with sugar and broil until lightly browned. Turn, sprinkle other side with sugar, dot with butter or shortening and return to the oven until browned again. Sprinkle with fresh mint and serve with roast lamb, or serve as dessert with custard sauce.

Fresh Fruit Crisp

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2 c. sifted flour | $\frac{1}{2}$ c. butter or shortening |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt | |
| 1 c. brown sugar | 4 c. chopped fresh fruit |

Mix flour, salt and sugar together. Cut in butter until a coarse crumb is formed. Mix about one-quarter of the crumbs with the fruit and spread in a well-greased deep baking dish. Cover with the remaining crumbs and spread evenly. Bake in a medium oven (350 degrees Fahr.) for 30 to 40 minutes or until the surface is lightly browned. Serve hot or cold with cream.

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SIZES
10-20



2901
SIZES 12-44



3781
2-8

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THE COUNTRY BOY AND GIRL

Noah

By DOROTHY MORRISON

If ever I could choose to be
Some character from history,
I'd pick on Noah any day—
His life I think, was very gay.
Of course the flood was quite unpleasant
But then, he had his creatures present
To cheer him when his nerves were bad
And hinder him from going mad.
I think it would be great—don't you—
To own giraffe and kangaroo.
I'd utilize the former's neck
For sliding on—and 'round the deck
I'd ride along as few folks do
Within the pocket of the 'roo.
And every Saturday there'd be
A circus wonderful to see—
I think it would be quite a lark
To be a Noah in an Ark!

The Worried Little Dog

By MARY E. GRANNAN

THERE was a bluebird in the apple tree. There was a song in his throat and the song he was singing reached the ears of a sad little puppy dog on the edge of the main highway. The little dog cried, and then he got cross and he barked at the bluebird . . . "Oh, stop your silly singing, will you?"

The bluebird did stop his singing and flew from the apple tree to the weeping willow which hung over the highway in long feathery branches. "What's the matter with you little dog?" he asked. "Singing isn't silly. It's fun and it makes you happy."

"It does not," said the little dog. "It doesn't make me glad and it isn't fun to me."

"Why isn't it?" asked the bluebird. "Because," said the little dog, and his eyes filled with tears again. The bluebird saw, and the bluebird said, "Little dog, you've got worries. You're sad about something and just because you're sad about something doesn't make singing silly! Little Dog, what's the matter?"

And then the little dog told the bluebird what was the matter. "They're going to give me away," he said.

"Who?" asked the bluebird.

"My folks. The people I live with. They put an advertisement in the paper today: 'Wanted a good home for a little dog, by people who are moving away. If you have a place for a nice little dog in your home, call at 666 Elm Avenue at six o'clock.' So I ran away," said the puppy.

"But why?" asked the bluebird. "That's fair enough. If your folks are moving away where they can't take you, it's fair enough, for them to find you a new home. I don't see anything wrong with that."

"Oh, you don't?" said the little dog. "Well, I do. Some mean person might get me. Some person might get me who would kick me and hurt me. Somebody might get me who has another dog who would bite me."

The bluebird laughed and flapped his blue wings. "You're a fine fellow," he said. "If you were going to dream up a lot of things, why didn't you dream up that some nice people would get you. There are lots of nice people in the world you know. And now look at you. You haven't any home at all, and you're very unhappy."

"Oh, no I'm not," said the little dog slowly.

"Oh, yes you are," said the bluebird, "and all because of something you just made up. What time is it now, little dog?"

The little dog didn't have to answer. The old clock in the church tower chimed six.

"It's six o'clock," said the bluebird. "Listen, little dog, I'll tell you what I'll do for you. I'll fly down to your house and see the people who are calling at 666 Elm Avenue to offer you a home. If I like any of them, I'll bring them here. If they look mean, or if they have any big dogs who'd bite you, I'll come back and tell you."

The bluebird was not gone long before he came back with a little boy. The little boy was laughing and running as hard as he could run. He came straight to the little dog and threw

JULY! What an important month it is! It celebrates the official birthdays of Canada and the United States and ushers in our long awaited holidays.

For Canadians the first of July is a special holiday on which we celebrate Canada's birthday, this year her 78th birthday. On the Fourth of July our friendly neighbor the United States celebrates her national birthday with parades, fire-crackers, picnics and fun galore.

To most of us July means school is out. Hurrah! What are you planning to do? Train your dog or pony? Show your older brother or sister in the services how well you can pitch in and help out with the farm chores? Have a boy or girl from the town or city visit at your farm? Make new curtains for your room and re-arrange the furniture? Pick those delicious strawberries in that special secret place only you know about and present them as a surprise dessert for the family supper? Plan a picnic? There's no lack of interesting things to do and make.

By the way, did you know that July was so named in honor of a Roman—Julius Caesar who first organized the calendar which we now use.

his arms about the little dog's shaggy body. "The bluebird told me about you," he said. "And guess what—I'm the only one who answered the advertisement in the paper and I do want you to come and live with me. Will you, little dog? I like dogs and I like you and we can have fun."

"Yes," barked the little dog happily, and he looked at the bluebird. "Thank you bluebird for what you have done for me, and bluebird, I don't think singing is silly anymore. I think worrying is silly. And I think I was the silliest little dog in the world."

"All's well that ends well," sang the bluebird as he went back to the apple tree.



Come Back Can

YOU will have a great deal of fun rolling a come-back can and having it return to you. All you need is a can, a heavy rubber band, and a stone or piece of lead.

Clean the can and smooth off any sharp edges. In the cover and also in the bottom of the can, punch two holes about one inch apart. Tie a string around the stone or weight, leaving the two ends loose for tying.

Through the holes in the bottom of the can draw a rubber band which you have cut into one long piece. Cross the ends midway inside the can and at this point tie the stone using the loose ends of the string. Continue the rubber bands to the holes in the top of the can.

Draw the ends of the rubber band through the holes in the top of the can, then fit the cover on the can and tie the ends with a square knot.

To make the come-back can work, just roll it with a firm forward motion. As it rolls forward, the stone weight will remain hanging while the rubber band will wind up. The can returns to you as the rubber band unwinds.—A.T.

Codes and Ciphers Help Spies

TRY these secret message stunts yourself. A spy has to be carefully selected and well trained for his dangerous work. His chief concern is secrecy. He must hide his messages as well as himself.

To disguise his messages he has two chief tools: the code and the cipher. In a code message, the written words stand for some other words previously decided upon.

Thus, a code card might read:

Written Word	Read as
the	a or an
market	American ship
price	sailed from Boston
quotation	sailed from New York
is	today
any even number	for London
any odd number	for Liverpool
any number and fraction	for Lisbon

Ann Sankey

With such a code, a foreign spy in New York could send quite a harmless-looking message such as: THE MARKET PRICE IS 98½. Use the above code table to read this correctly and you will see how different the message is from the actual wording.

A code is difficult to detect because it looks like an ordinary telegram. A cipher on the other hand, creates suspicion because the messages do not contain proper words.

Here is one way of writing New York using ciphers: U?8 \$1407. It looks very confusing but remember such a message can always be read by the expert decodists if you give them enough time. Also, the longer the message, the easier it is to solve. It is just like a conjurer's trick. The oftener it is done, the more chance there is of discovering the secret.

You can make a simple ciphered message yourself by switching the letters of the alphabet so that A stands for Z, B for Y, C for X, and so on. Then pick out a message to send such as DESTROY BRIDGE AT ONCE. The first step is to switch the letters so that the message reads: WVHILPS YIRWTV ZG LMXV.

Of course, left this way the message would be quite easy to solve. One can see at a glance the number of letters in each word. But if you regroup the letters you will add to the confusion. Let's write the message: W VH ILP BYIR WTVZG LMXV27. The two end figures simply help to fill up the last group and may have an additional meaning such as the date the message was sent. Now, if you combine both the code and the cipher you will have a secret message that no ordinary person can read and one that would keep the experts guessing for many a long hour.

For instance, to send the message: I FOUND THIS IN THE BOYS AND GIRLS PAGE you would first figure out a code card choosing different words to represent those of the real message. After that, you would put your code in cipher. Then you would have the

real ciphered code of the expert spy. Only the person to whom you give the code card and the key to the cipher can possibly read your message.

You can have a lot of fun getting your friends busy de-coding secret messages at your next party.—W.K.

A Pep Powder Package

HERE'S a grand idea for bringing sunshine to some of your sick friends, or for getting a real message of cheer to some one you know in the armed forces.

Send her or him a package of pep powders. You can easily make one yourself, enclose each thing in a separate sealed envelope, and have the lot delivered or mailed in a neatly tied parcel.

Here are a few "pep powder" ideas.

Powder 1. A message of cheer written by yourself. Don't forget that the very smallest items of news are important to sick people or those who are away from home.

Powder 2. A letter from some one else in the house or in your town. You can enclose as many of these as you can get, the more the merrier.

Powder 3. A collection of interesting clippings from your local paper.

Powder 4. A set of jokes appropriate for the person to whom they are sent.

Powder 5. A page of puzzles or riddles with the answers in a separate sealed envelope.

Powder 6. A few beautiful appropriate poems.

Powder 7. A lively short, short story clipped from a magazine.

Powder 8. A set of funny cartoons.

Powder 9. A little gift. Handkerchief, postcard, etc.

Powder 10. A few snapshots of yourself, something new around town, or anything or anyone of interest to the person who will receive them.

Seal each package and write on the envelope the date when it is to be opened. If the pep powders are going to some one in the services it is best not to date them because they may have to be read when circumstances permit. But an invalid should have his health medicine prescribed on a daily ration basis. And remember, you are the doctor.

When your powders are complete wrap them securely in one big package and print or write on the cover in gay colors, "Pep Powders for . . . from . . ."

You have no idea how acceptable your pep powders will be. They will come as a pleasant surprise and bring joy and new fighting power to the person lucky enough to receive them.

Start a pep club in your school or home today. There are dozens of young people you know in the armed forces who could do with some of your pep powders. You'll have fun working out new ideas, and you will be doing something worthwhile in maintaining the morale of those who need it most.—Walter King.

To Make the Flag



DO you know the story of our flag? Here's an easy way to draw the flag and learn its story.

Our Union Jack is made up of three crosses—the St. Patrick's Cross of Ireland (a diagonal red cross on a white background), the St. Andrew's Cross of Scotland (a diagonal white cross on a blue background) and the St. George's Cross of England (a square red cross on a white background).

On a large piece of paper cut out a

long rectangle and divide it in three as in drawing. In the centre one color a St. Andrew's Cross. On the back of the left hand rectangle color a St. Patrick's Cross, cut it out and fold over. On the back of the third rectangle color a St. George's Cross, fold over and you have the completed Union Jack.

In all parts of the British Empire the Union Jack is flown. So vast is the Empire that the sun never sets on our flag.—A.T.

Ad. Index

*Apart from giving Guide readers a ready reference to items advertised in this issue, the coupon below may be used to order literature, samples, etc., offered our readers, by our advertisers. Advertisers offering literature, samples, etc., are numbered at the left and these numbers should be used in the coupon. Where stamps, labels, etc., are required an "X" appears alongside the number. The ad. itself will tell you what to send.

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July, 1945.

THE COUNTRY GUIDE.

Winnipeg, Man.
From the items numbered I have selected the following in which I am interested in the literature, etc., offered.

Name.....

P.O.....

Prov.....

Numbers.....

Please print plainly.

STRAIGHT FROM THE GRASS ROOTS



HERE is a letter that has just come in from London, England: Having come across your magazines in our station recreation room, I've read them with great interest. I'm a Jamaican, serving with the R.A.F. over here. My business is with airplanes, but my ultimate wish is to be a farmer, though my experience in that direction is somewhat limited.

I am asking you kindly to put me in touch with farmers who would be willing to be my friends, especially of my own age. I'm twenty. I would like, preferably, friends in British Columbia. This would be a favor deeply appreciated by me.—AC1. Lawton S.O.; 713113 R.A.F., c/o West Indian Committee, 40 Norfolk St., Strand, London, England.

WE shall have to take J.W.D.'s word for it. The only witness was a horse and the horse is dead. The winter of 1928 was very cold in those parts. He was watering eight head of cattle at the river, half a mile away. One day he made them run and they were breathing hard. There was a slight north wind and it froze their breath into a solid fence. A few days later a slight wind sprang up from the south. It was still cold and that put a fence on the other side of the trail. And so, from then on into March he had a solid ice wall on each side of the trail and had no trouble at all with the cattle wandering off it.

BRITISH COLUMBIA must still be accorded the palm when it comes to fish stories, both authentic and prefabricated. Just read this letter from Chas. Walker, Mara, which is in B.C., though we don't know exactly where:

Dear Fellow Fabricator: My young brother has just hooked a small B.C. trout. How do I get the excursion steamer out of its mouth without bending the funnels? Please let me know quickly, as the captain is very angry at having his schedule disrupted.

THIS is the season of the year when the disciples of that classical piscatorial artist, Isaak Walton, are inclined to turn in fish stories that put interior strains and stresses into the credulity of the most credulous. This column will not claim immunity from accusation on that score. We published a fabulous fish story, illustrated, only a month ago, and there's another one on this page. Both come from B.C. But B.C. fisherman are not all fabricators. They are consistently expert with the reel and line, and satisfied with a good day's catch. Such a one is Mr. W. W. Greer of Kamloops, now over 70. Here



he is, with two hours' catch of trout in Clearwater Lake. And after we have enjoyed a good fish story we would like nothing better than to get our teeth into a couple of those beauties. That, after all, would be the most substantial enjoyment.

FRED ALLERY, who proof reads these pages, is the son of a compositor. He has shown us a copy of the articles of Indenture signed by his father when he became a printer's apprentice some half century ago, "by and with the consent of his father, Henry Nicholas Allery, of Rea Barn Rd., Brixham, cabinet maker." An apprentice had to be on his good behavior in those days. During the five years he covenanted, among many other things, as follows: "He shall not contract Matrimony within the said term nor play at Cards nor Dice Tables or any other unlawful Games whereby his said Master may have any loss with his own goods or others during the said Term, without license of his said Master. He shall neither buy nor sell, shall not haunt Taverns or Playhouses nor absent himself from his said Master's service day or night unlawfully."

In return for good and faithful service the apprentice was taught the art of Printer and Compositor and received two shillings per week weekly for the first year, with yearly increases until for the fifth year he received "seven shillings per week weekly."

ALONG with that trout story Mr. Chas. Walker sent in the best missing line for the limping limerick published last month. Saskatchewan is a hard word to find a rhyming word for but he made a stab at it. Now the completed verse reads:

A sturdy young lad in Saskatchewan,
Remarked to a Cockney or such a one,
I've frozen my nose
My fingers and toes,
But my pa "warned" the place I get
patches on.

WHAT the Touchwood Times described as a walking hardware store called on the doctor of Punnicny, Sask., and complained of a pain in his stomach. X-ray pictures revealed a fine range of nails, open safety pins, a pen knife, safety razor and other articles of hardware too numerous to mention, on display in his stomach. He was sent to Winnipeg to have the misplaced metalware removed and presumably put to economic uses. To use a term not now so common as it was once, he was well ironed off.

OSCAR LILLIES told in the Stonewall Argus, this story of the visit of Lord and Lady Dufferin to Selkirk in 1877. The highlight of the program was the ox races, oxen hitched singly to Red River carts, ox teams or wagons, and, the feature event, a quarter-mile ox race astride. A. R. Bell, still living but then a youth of tender years, was mounted on his father's favorite ox, a long horned gaunt four-year-old possessed of excessive speed. All went well, with Bell's ox well out in front, until near the finishing post when his brindle mount spied his mate, snubbed to a wagon on the side. He broke rank and in spite of all the skill, and ox vocabulary at the jockey's command, Mr. Ox finished up at the wagon.

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JULY, 1945.

Practical Books and Bulletins

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